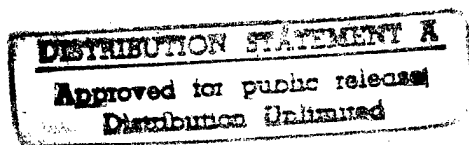


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# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

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20 September 1984

## USSR REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

### CONTENTS

#### MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

Harvest Operations in Turgay Oblast Reviewed (V. Savel'; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 17 Aug 84) .....	1
Status of Kazakhstan Harvest Equipment Readiness Reported (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 21 Jul 84) .....	4
Preparation for Harvest in Kazakhstan (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 29 Jun 84) .....	10
Briefs	
Promising Variety	13
Mechanized Beet Teams Formed	13
More Sugar Per Hectare	13
Chewing Cutworms	14
Healthy Seedlings	14
Fertilizer, Lime Applications	14
Vinnitsa Seed Plant	15
Tending of Sugar Beets	15
Chief Concern of Farmers	15
Sugar Beet Sowing Completed	15
Assistance for Farmers	16
Collaboration Agreement	16
Despite Rainy Conditions	16
Tending of Field Crops	16
Main Concern	16
Grain Sales to State	17
Grain Sales Continue	17
Grain Harvest Commences	17
Minimal Grain Losses	17
Fine Millet Crop	18
Pavlodar Oblast Grain Harvest	18

## POST HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

Readying Elevators for Kazakhstan Grain Harvest (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 24 Jul 84) .....	19
--	----

## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

Progress of Belorussian Feed Grass Harvesting (SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 4 Aug 84; SEL'SKAYA GAZETA, 8 Aug 84)	22
Status of Belorussian Hay Harvesting, by V. Legan'kov Hay Storage Operations in Belorussia Reviewed	
USSR Feed Procurement Progress Report (M. Glinka; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 11 Aug 84) .....	26
Belorussian Hay Harvesting, Feed Grass Overview (SEL'SKAYA GAZETA, 11 Aug 84) .....	30

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Estonian Agroprom Chairman on Private Sector Problems (V. Lind; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 2 Aug 84) .....	32
---	----

## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Mesyats on Intensification of Agricultural Production (V. Mesyats; PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, No 8, Aug 84) .....	39
RAPO Operations, APK Structure in Uzbek SSR Evaluated (Bekdash Rakhimovich Rakhimov Interview; EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN', No 5, May 84) .....	55

## FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Timber Industry Half-Year Plan Fulfillment Totals Reviewed (LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', 31 Jul, 4 Aug 84) .....	61
Ministry Conference Considers Results Branch Productivity Reports	

## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### HARVEST OPERATIONS IN TURGAY OBLAST REVIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by V. Savel', Turgay Oblast: "Turgay Harvest Time"/

/Text/ By tradition and owing to circumstances, the southern region is the first to commence the harvest operations. The neighboring sovkhoses Kommunizm Zholy in Amangeldinskiy and Amantogayskiy in Amantogayskiy Rayon carry out their grain husbandry operations as an auxiliary branch. Here one may encounter evidence of drifting sand along the inter-farm roads. An entire summer without rainfall. Scorched crops are harvested beginning with the first days of August. What can possibly be grown when the average daily total amount of positive temperatures for these areas is 3,000 degrees? However, combine operators Kabdel Yesenturov, Sergey Osadchiy and Saganay Kusainov, together with their comrades, are threshing one hopper after another and the brigade leader of a contract collective, Vladimir Shpakov, is satisfied that his machine operators have fulfilled their minimum task. Certainly, while there is no point to discussing high yields or substantial bonuses, nevertheless there is still one factor which warrants discussion. There is evidence of confusion and dejection and their consequences -- a neglectful attitude with regard to the meagre ears caused by the dry and intense heat.

Everything grown must be harvested without losses. Even the straw and the chaff. Such is the rule being followed by those machine operators in the central part of the oblast who have joined in the harvest campaign; the grain growers are unfolding a front of work in the principal grain areas in Turgay Oblast -- the northern rayons. The peas, chick peas and grass seed plants have been harvested in almost all of the areas. Each day the wheat sowings -- the chief crop of the Turgay fields -- are being reduced in size as the harvest work continues. Almost 2 million hectares of the spring fields were set aside for soft varieties of wheat -- the old Saratovskoy-29 and the recently regionalized in some zones Tselinnoy-21. Almost 50,000 hectares are being used for durum varieties -- Khar'kovskoy-46 and Bezenchukskoy-139.

One of the largest suppliers of wheat is the Zheleznodorozhnyy Sovkhoz, but even here the ratio is still inadequate: Saratovka is used in a single-crop system. The agronomists are apprehensive regarding the susceptibility of the durum varieties to grain pests. On more than one occasion I heard it said that fallow tracts were being made available for the Khar'kovchanka variety and yet the yield was negligible owing to losses caused by the blossom mite, despite

a twofold increase in the purchase price. It turns out that it would be better to grow strong Saratovka on these lands, since less risk would be involved. It is obvious that the virgin land sovkhozes require more stable and more productive durum wheat varieties. There then would be no need to urge them into carrying out sowing operations to the detriment of the farm's economy.

At kolkhozes from Amantogay to Yesil, Kiyma and Kotyabrskiy, all effort is centering around the grain campaign. The economists have estimated that the managerial results of the branch are summarized once the oblast has achieved an average yield of 5 quintals. Each tenth of a quintal increase indicates profit, despite the fact that the planned goal is higher. Nevertheless, the zonal additions to the direct purchase prices played a role. The Turgay workers are countering this step by the state by raising the quality of their crop.

Usually, more than 90 percent of the Turgay grain involves an increase of one and a half. This proportion will in all probability increase this year. There is a general rule: the drier the summer, the more crude protein accumulates in the grain. This summer of 1984 is now the third one in a row in which we have experienced a shortage of moisture. Moreover, this present summer is more stingy in this respect than last summer. According to data supplied by the field crop husbandry department of the oblast's agricultural administration, from 3 to 18 July, during the tillering and shooting phases, the wheat in all areas, including the north, experienced heat ranging up to 45 degrees and humidity of 25-30 percent. And it endured! The farms in Zhaksynskiy and Kiyminskiy rayons expect to obtain a planned average yield of 10-13 quintals. Even higher yields are expected by the contract collectives of Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Belyayev of the Sovkhoz imeni 60-Letiya Sovetskoy Armii, Ivan Shul'ts of the Kiyminskiy Sovkhoz and their colleagues, as a result of having mastered the progressive form for organization and wages.

No miracle was involved. The scientists at the Arkalyk Experimental Station furnished a very definite answer: the wheat prospers based upon the supplies of moisture which accumulated in the soil during the autumn and winter. The deputy director of the station for science, Nikolay Buyankin, advanced a recommendation in this regard: sowing operations in the southern zones of the oblast should be carried out earlier than 15 May. This recommendation is still under discussion.

On the very eve of the busy harvest campaign, rain fell in certain areas of the oblast. About 10 millimeters. The late sowings received a good amount of water and here again a new fear was raised. The ears had already formed and the grain, which ripened at an intensive rate following the rainfall, might just explode from within. One merely had to see the swollen sheafs. A mere shaking of the stalk would cause the kernels to fall off. The agronomists are presently exercising special control over these crops. Whether or not there will be an increase in yield is questionable. There could even be losses -- the force of the Turgay winds is well known. Still another fear arises following rainfall -- an increase in regrowth. The decision was made throughout the entire oblast to harvest the grain in just 18 working days. Will the greens prevent this from being done. Preparations are being made in this regard.

We still are unable to proceed using our own resources alone. Workers from the Ukraine and Uzbekistan constitute a portion of the detachment of almost 8,000 combine operators who have gone out onto the fields. There has been a reduction in their number this year. First of all, as a result of having trained our own personnel, although it must be added that this took place under conditions involving a shortage of human reserves generally (the population of the villages in the vast Turgay Oblast is on the order of 180,000 and thus this variant involves definite difficulties. Secondly, as a result of improvements in work organization for the harvest technological production line.

At the Angarskiy Sovkhoz, Girgoriy Kizimchuk and his son Nikolay are harvesting the grain. The father is qualified both as a combine operator and a tractor driver and thus just as soon as his team has filled the wagons with grain from a Niv machine, he takes a seat behind the wheel of a Kirovets tractor and starts out on the route. The machine operators have excluded the use of motor transport for the field-to-threshing floor sector. This system, which is typical of contract collectives, is being used by conventional collectives. At times it is supplemented by the use of mobile hopper-storage tanks installed on the undercarriages of self-propelled units which have been written off. The grain is poured into these tanks from the combines and later it is pumped into transport vehicles using a worm conveyer. This is also advantageous. There are 165 such hoppers in the oblast, each with a 5 ton capacity. They supplement very well the multiple trailer and batch method. The requirements for personnel and equipment are reduced.

Hourly schedules, mastered for the first time at the Surgan and Yesil elevators, provide many advantages in this regard. The mechanized flow lines on the threshing floors do not "fall out of style." At the Red Banner Oktyabr'skiy Sovkhoz, for example, this eliminated the need for three dump trucks and four workers engaged in intra-threshing floor operations. Yes and there is less damage to the grain.

The busy harvest season had its good and negative aspects and it outlined a number of problems which are affecting interrelationships among partners in the RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/. Some have already been discussed. Whereas the sovkhoses L'vovskiy, Bratskiy, Moskovskiy and imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, taking into account the situation, relied upon a compact schedule for operations and carried them out on an all-round basis according to the principle "Combine from the field -- plow to the furrow," the sovkhoses imeni Gagarin, Zhekekol'skiy and imeni Titov again this year failed to overcome their chronic lethargy -- such symptoms as slow preparation for work and unjustified concentration or, conversely, a dispersion of personnel and equipment. Analysis reveals that the "rear services" are lagging behind -- domestic services, cultural and trade services. The combine operators, tractor operators and drivers are waiting for a mobile shop, a propaganda team and a barber, even though they are all basically against the idea. Indeed the maxim -- grain is of maximum importance -- is not simply a line from a lively song. It must become a philosophy which provides the basis for the actions of all those concerned with the fate of the harvest at the present time.

## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### STATUS OF KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST EQUIPMENT READINESS REPORTED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[(KazTAG) Unsigned Kazakh Telegraph Agency article: "To Harvesting Equipment--Full Readiness"]

[Text] With each day the frontiers of the harvest are expanding on the fields of the republic. Today it is fully underway in the southern oblasts, shifting to the western and eastern regions, and after some time it will develop to its full force in the virgin lands, the main granary of Kazakhstan. For this reason, in addition to stocking up feed for livestock raising, there is no more important task for the party, soviet and economic organs, councils of agro-industrial associations, managers and specialists and all agricultural workers at present than an organized and efficient grain harvest and a thorough and comprehensive preparation for it where it has not yet begun.

There is a multitude of components in the successful carrying out of harvesting operations and in guaranteed grain procurements. But the main of these is rightfully considered to be the performance of equipment. Only high-quality preparation of machines for the harvest and their highly efficient use in all segments of the harvest sequence will make it possible to bring in the harvest on time and without losses, and ensure precise transportation of grain to the elevators.

The recently issued decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On additional measures to ensure bringing in the harvest, procuring agricultural products and feed in 1984, and successful wintering of livestock during the 1984/85 period" emphasizes that it is necessary to ensure complete readiness of machines, equipment, machinery, motor transport vehicles, and storage facilities, and to assign highly qualified machinery operators to the harvesting equipment no later than two weeks prior to the harvest.

What, then, is the actual state of affairs today in regard to preparation of the harvesting machinery fleet? According to data



of the Central Statistical Administration, by 15 July the sovkhoses and kolkhozes of the republic had available over 92,500 repaired grain combines, 50,000 windrowers, and over 4,000 mechanized threshing facilities, which constitutes 79, 68 and 61 percent of their totals respectively.

Equipment is being readied in the farming enterprises of Tselinograd and Kustanay oblasts in a more organized manner than in other places. The sovkhoses Obraztsovyy, Put' k kommunizmu, imeni Karl Marx, Shortandinskiy, Zharkol'skiy, Yerkenshilikskiy, Bi-daykskiy, imeni Lomonosov, Moskovskiy, imeni Belinskiy, Fedorovskiy and Mayak were the first to repair their harvest machinery, as well as the kolkhozes Krasnaya zvezda, Pobeda, imeni Il'ich and many others.

Restoration of equipment immediately after the end of the harvest has been already practiced for several years at the leading farming enterprises. Extensive use is made here of group, assembly line unit, and unit repair methods; reconditioning and fabrication of a number of parts has been organized. And all this is what ensures success in the matter.

Considerable assistance to the sovkhoses and kolkhozes in the readying of harvest machinery is rendered by enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture]. Its plants and shops have reconditioned 2 million rubles worth of worn-out grain combine parts, repaired 50,400 assemblies and accessories for them, fabricated over 2,000 canvas pick-up binders, 940,000 reaper knife sections, over 1,000 truck bed units, 165 tons of electrodes, 107 tons of hardware items and much else.

However, checking shows that in a number of oblasts and rayons an alarming situation has arisen in regard to readying equipment for the harvest, which was correctly indicated by the newspaper PRAVDA in its 16 July 1984 article "On the Threshold of the Half Year." Equipment repair is proceeding at a slow pace at farms in Dzhezkazgan, Turgay, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Kzyl-Orda oblasts, where more than a fourth of the combine fleet is still in a state of disrepair. Despite the fact that they are on the threshold of the harvest, the sovkhoses and kolkhozes of Ural and Aktyubinsk oblasts have still not readied 12 to 19 percent of their combines and over 20 percent of reapers and threshers. Enterprises in Tselinnyy Rayon of North Kazakhstan Oblast, Novorossiyskiy Rayon of Aktyubinsk Oblast and Tavricheskiy Rayon of East Kazakhstan Oblast failed to repair nearly half of their combines in 9 months. Sovkhoz imeni XXV parts"yezda in Karaganda Oblast and the kolkhoz imeni Dzhambul in Aktyubinsk Oblast have not repaired two-thirds of their combines and have not yet started to prepare the mechanized threshers.

Unfortunately, there are many such cases. Sovkhoz and kolkhoz managers are obliged to take urgent steps to improve the organization of equipment repair. In doing this, special attention must be paid to the quality of these preparations. Experience of past years shows that many grain harvesting combines which were considered reconditioned, went out of service for long periods due to mechanical breakdowns after working in the fields for a few hours and were not ready for the grain harvest by direct combining. This cannot be allowed these days, when a diversity in crop yield is observed in the majority of enterprises. A thorough sealing of the threshing sections of combines should be carried out everywhere, attachments for cutting low-growing grains should be fabricated, and additional mechanisms for a more complete gathering of straw and chaff should be installed.

The enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must intensify their labor input into equipment preparation. On the whole, the association has completed 97 percent of its half-year plan for combine repair, 92 percent of assemblies and accessories for them, and the enterprises in Aktyubinsk Oblast met only 67 percent of their plan for readying combines. In Turgay and Karaganda oblasts 38 and 68 percent of the plan respectively was met for reconditioning assemblies and accessories. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have brought many claims against their partner for unsatisfactory supply of spare parts and materials and for poor quality repair work. The administrators of republic, oblast and rayon associations must resolve more effectively the questions arising in the course of readying harvesting equipment.

As is generally known, this year the objective has been set to transport the entire crop raised by the farms' own means. Therefore special attention must be devoted to readying trucks and trailers. This is well understood at the Pavlodar motor vehicle freight administration. The planned vehicle readiness coefficient has been considerably exceeded here. There are now 3,000 trucks and about 2,000 trailers on duty. The drivers have been issued readiness certificates for transporting the 1984 harvest. The necessary stock of truck beds, engines, accessories, canopies, spare parts and materials have been stored at the enterprises of the administration. Fourteen mobile vehicle camps have been fully readied.

With a feeling of great responsibility the workers of the Chimkent, Alma-Ata and Dzhambul motor vehicle administrations completed their preparations for transporting grain. For the Ministry of Motor Transport on the whole, however, a large number of motor vehicles and trailers have not yet been repaired. At the Aktyubinsk motor vehicle freight administration, many trucks and 41 percent of the trailers are not ready for bringing in the harvest. A considerable part of the motor vehicle fleet has not been reconditioned in the North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, East Kazakhstan and Taldy-Kurgan motor vehicle administrations.

Many shortcomings in the readying of transport vehicles were revealed by the Committee of the People's Control of the republic in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, in the motor vehicle transport enterprises of the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika and in a number of other places. At enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture, many motor vehicles have not yet been reconditioned, as well as 17,300 tractor trailers, 14,000 Kirovets and Belarus' tractors, which constitutes from 8 to 17 percent of their total. In addition, 18,800 wheeled tractors are unequipped with tires. A part of the motor vehicle fleet is idle for various reasons at the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of East Kazakhstan Oblast. One fourth of the vehicles on hand at enterprises in Turgay Oblast are not being used. In some places here they even resort to deception. In Kiyminskiy Rayon, for example, 125 tractor trailers were listed as in good working order, but actually only 49 turned out to be serviceable.

The ministries and departments, agro-industrial associations, and managers of enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes must thoroughly study the local situation and take urgent steps so that each unit of transport would take part in the harvest this year with a maximum of utilization.

Workers in the road-building service are faced with important tasks. In a number of oblasts and rayons, many sections of automobile roads have still not been put in order. In Karaganda Oblast the roads connecting the Trudovoy sovkhoz and Shokay station, the Michurinskiy technical high school sovkhoz with the Karagandinskiy sovkhoz, and the village Kiyevka with the village Urozhaynoye are in extremely poor driving condition. And these are not the only examples.

It is necessary to intensify efforts everywhere to build and repair the highways for harvest transport and approaches to threshing facilities and grain receiving stations, to attain a situation in which idle time of vehicles and product losses would be reduced to a minimum during the period of transporting the harvest over roads and highways. The State automobile inspection organs and public control posts must play an important role here.

As always, a great deal in the harvest depends on correct organization of labor. For this, the main emphasis must be made on the formation of harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links, and on the establishment of collective contracts. Following the example of enterprises in Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, Kustanay and Turgay oblasts, wider use should be made of trailer combination and batch methods of transporting grain, as well as of large capacity tractor-trailer units, tractors with trailers, holding hoppers and truck tilters. Control threshings and operation of quality control posts established everywhere will facilitate receiving a good return from the labor of combine operators.

Great importance must be attached to assigning experienced machinery operators to the harvesting equipment. At the present time a number of sovkhoses and kolkhoses still lack a full complement of combine drivers, and unless the necessary steps are taken now, some machines will not go into the fields. Young machine operators must work under the constant supervision of master instructors.

Success in the harvest depends to a great degree on qualified work planning. But unfortunately not all farm enterprises currently have detailed working plans for the harvest operations. A situation must be attained where each machinery operator would know his work assignment, work volume, schedule and earnings in advance of the harvest campaign. Only in this way can attainment of high outputs be depended upon. Provision should be made for creating good living conditions for the workers, assuring them proper medical and cultural services.

Much attention should be devoted these days to preparing the material and technical base for the procurement enterprises. Not all elevators and grain receiving stations within the Ministry of Procurement system are in a state of readiness yet. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry have failed to repair more than half of the existing vegetable storage facilities. It is necessary to speed up the construction and preparation of storage and drying facilities, grain cleaning stations and vegetable, potato and fruit storage facilities, and ensure proper reception, storage and processing of the products.

#### Readiness of Harvesting Equipment as of 15 July (in %)

<u>Oblast name</u>	<u>Tractors</u>	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Tractor trailers</u>	<u>Grain combines</u>	<u>Windrovers</u>
Aktyubinsk	92	89	87	81	76
Alma-Ata	94	92	92	86	87
East Kazakhstan	90	87	87	78	65
Guryev	92	86	87	79	81
Dzhambul	94	90	93	97	95
Dzhezkazgan	94	88	88	75	82
Karaganda	95	94	92	72	79
Kzyl-Orda	89	84	83	68	59
Kokchetav	90	88	87	79	57
Kustanay	88	85	85	81	68
Mangyshlak	86	84	82	--	--
Pavlodar	89	89	87	77	70
North Kazakhstan	91	87	81	72	74
Semipalatinsk	92	87	87	78	76
Taldy-Kurgansk	94	89	89	91	92
Turgay	87	85	80	62	55
Ural	89	86	88	88	77
Tselinograd	89	89	87	86	74
Chimkent	95	93	90	91	94
Republic total	91	88	87	79	68

With the beginning of harvesting operations it is important to organize preliminary evaluations of grain quality of strong and durum wheat throughout the area. Grain should be received everywhere on an hourly schedule. According to established tradition, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes must receive comprehensive assistance of workers of industrial enterprises, construction, transportation and other organizations in the preparation for and the bringing in of the harvest.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs and RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] councils, recognizing their whole responsibility for current events in rural areas, must intensify the preparations for the harvest and its implementation, and do everything possible to bring in the crops grown in the shortest time and without losses.

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### PREPARATION FOR HARVEST IN KAZAKHSTAN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Prepare for the Harvest"]

[Text] Bringing in the harvest is always a crucial test for agricultural workers. Those pass it successfully who prepare most thoroughly for this important campaign, striving for total mobility of all harvesting resources.

Our republic possesses one of the largest fleets of combines in the country. There is also a sufficient quantity of other harvesting equipment. Possessing such a great potential in equipment, it is very important to achieve a high return from it. Precisely this was noted by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade K. U. Chernenko in his address to the All-Union economic conference on the problems of the agro-industrial complex. Special attention should be devoted now to preparing combines for the harvest in order to attain the highest output for each machine.

Serving as good examples in this respect are the sovkhoses Voskhod in Timiryazevskiy Rayon, North Kazakhstan Oblast, Zatobol'skiy in Kustanayskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, Iliyskiy in Iliyskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast, and many others. The readiness of grain harvesting equipment is always high at these farming enterprises. During the harvest time it does not stand idle in holding areas or field camps.

Additional measures to ensure bringing in the harvest and procurement of agricultural products, developed by the USSR Council of Ministers and approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, provide everything necessary for the timely and high quality state of readiness of the machinery and tractor fleets of every enterprise. According to data of the Central Statistical Administration KaSSR, repair of combines, reapers and other equipment in the republic this year is proceeding at a higher rate than last. Through constant concern for strengthening repair facilities, efficient organization of labor, and using advanced

assembly line unit methods, the highest indicators for restoration of grain harvesting equipment were attained in Tselinograd, Kustanay, Aktyubinsk and other oblasts.

Harvesting cereal crops has already begun in Chimkent Oblast and is proceeding at a rapid pace. The grain growers have broadly expanded competition for the achievement of the highest output for each combine. They are striving to bring in the harvest in the shortest possible time and without losses.

However, not everywhere is the repair of combines proceeding on schedule. The preparation of equipment for the harvest is proceeding at an especially slow pace in Turgay Oblast, where in the first half of June only 20 machines were repaired, and in Kzyl-Orda--only one. This fact cannot be explained by poor repair facilities, a shortage of highly skilled personnel, a lack of spare parts or any other reasons except an irresponsible attitude toward the fate of the upcoming harvest. Instead of concentrating primary attention after the sowing campaign on repairing the combines and other harvesting equipment, here they essentially completely ceased preparing for the harvest. The degree of readiness of grain harvesting machinery is lower than last year's level in North Kazakhstan and Alma-Ata oblasts.

A great deal of assistance in this matter should have been rendered the farmers by repair workers of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture]. However, by 15 June only 2,154 combines out of 2,737 were repaired. The situation is especially poor in Kokchetav Oblast, where one of every two combines remains unrepaired. Repair workers of Sel'khoztekhnika [Agricultural Equipment Association] enterprises are lagging behind in Alma-Ata, Ural and Semipalatinsk oblasts.

On the eve of mass harvesting in the central and northern oblasts where the main grain fields of the republic are located, it is urgently necessary to correct the existing situation. For this it is necessary to organize efficient work of maintenance personnel in the shops of sovkhoses, kolkhoses and Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises, and do everything possible to make up for the omissions.

In the course of preparations for the harvest it should also be taken into account in what conditions the harvest will have to be brought in. For this it is necessary in advance to reequip the combines for harvesting low-growing, sparse and fallen grain. Care must be taken to prevent any grain losses.

One other problem also should not be forgotten. The Goskomsel'khoztekhnika association is presently receiving new combines from the manufacturing plants. It is well-known that they require final assembly. Efficient and high-quality performance is required



of the enterprises of the associations so that the new equipment would be delivered to the farms more quickly and sent to the fields on time. There are cases however, when these combines stand idle in an unassembled state, or are hurriedly assembled in such a way that they still need much time and effort of the mechanics at the farms for final completion.

Progressive methods of labor organization in the fields permit a more full utilization of the technical capabilities of grain harvesting equipment. And first of these is the use of harvesting and transport complexes. Last year more than 12,000 such complexes, detachments and links participated in the harvest in our republic. Ninety-three percent of the combines were active in this work. Such organization of labor in the harvest brought positive results. This year it is important to develop and improve this as well. In addition, it is necessary to make wider use of the trailer combination and batch methods of delivering grain from the fields to the threshing floor, resulting in a large effect along with a sharp reduction of truck requirements.

The current year's harvest will be the second in the operations of RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations]. For this reason it will be a serious test for the RAPO councils. Last year some shortfalls and omissions could have been blamed on the organizational period and lack of experience, but in the upcoming harvest drive the councils must do everything possible to see that it is successful. It is necessary to organize efficient operation of dispatcher services, not allow truck transport idle time, and prepare elevators and grain receiving stations in advance. These days automobile road repair should be intensified.

The success of the farm workers in the harvest will also depend on the assistance rendered them by their partners in the agro-industrial complex, who must even now ensure that the farm enterprises are provided the needed quantity of spare parts for the combines and reapers, fuel and lubricants, and everything necessary for a successful completion of the most crucial agricultural campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of people will take part in the grain harvest, and the duty of party and economic organs is to provide for ideological activity, organization of effective competition, living conditions and cultural leisure activities for the participants in the harvest. In preparing for the harvest campaign it is necessary to provide for everything to make the labor of the grain growers highly productive. This will permit the dwellers of Kazakhstan to make a positive contribution to the fulfilment of the food supply program of the country.

2388

CSO: 1824/600



## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### BRIEFS

PROMISING VARIETY--A new sugar beet variety, Belotserkovskaya Odnosemyannaya 45, has justified the hopes of the plant breeders. From the experimental fields where a fine crop was obtained, it will be moved out onto production tracts on farms in Kiev Oblast. The chief advantage of this new development -- a high sugar content in the roots and, it follows, a high yield in finished product. A hectare of sowing furnishes almost 88 percent sugar -- in excess of 6 quintals more than the standard. Owing to the intensive accumulation of sugar in the roots of this variety, the harvesting work can commence earlier than the conventional schedules. /Text/ /Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 1/ 7026

MECHANIZED BEET TEAMS FORMED--Kharkov--The formation of mechanized beet production teams was completed yesterday on farms throughout the oblast. These collectives plan to introduce an industrial technology for the cultivation of the roots on all 114,000 hectares of their beet plantations. The farmers have received from their fellow workers -- scientists at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building -- modernized precision drills, electronic seedling thinners, KS-6 six-row harvesting combines and other items of equipment. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 1/ 7026

MORE SUGAR PER HECTARE--Khmelnitskiy, 3 Apr--The Makov plant has become an experimental base for the introduction of leading sugar production methods. A republic scientific-practical seminar concerned with introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress into sugar beet production, which was held in Makov today, was dedicated to studying the operational experience of the collectives of this plant and other leading sugar enterprises. Workers representing agriculture, the food and machine building industries and agroindustrial associations and also scientists were invited to attend this seminar. In the reports delivered by the UkSSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture A.G. Denisenko and the UkSSR Deputy Minister of the Food Industry G.D. Zagorodniy and also during the course of other speeches, an analysis was provided of the work of the production collectives last year and methods were defined for raising the cropping power of the beets and the yields in finished product. Emphasis was placed upon the need for expanding the introduction of progressive technologies for the cultivation, harvesting, shipping, storage and processing of sugar beets, such that this year 322 quintals of sugar beets and 32-33 quintals of sugar will be obtained from each hectare of sowing. Speeches were delivered during the seminar by the deputy chairman of the UkSSR

Council of Ministers I.D. Stepanenko and the 1st secretary of the Khmel'nitskiy Party Committee T.G. Lisovaya. Executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and also leaders from a number of ministries and departments participated in the work of the seminar. /Text/ /Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 3/ 7026

CHEWING CUTWORMS--Over the past 2 years, in the Ukraine, the north Caucasus, the central and central-chnozem regions and in the Volga area, an increase has been noted in the number of chewing cutworms: winter moth, heart moth and black cutworm. The winter moth is the predominant type (more than 60 percent). In 1983, the most intensive flight of the spring generation of butterflies and their fertility rate were observed in the central oblasts of the Ukraine, where overnight as many as 54 butterflies would be caught in a light-trap. A considerable increase took place in the harm inflicted upon the plantings. For example, the caterpillars of chewing cutworms were observed over large areas in Kirovograd Oblast (mainly the winter moth, from 1.5 to 20 specimens per square meter); in some areas, 50-70 percent of the plants were damaged. An increased number and a raised amount of damage caused by the caterpillars were observed in Poltava, Cherkassy, Kharkov, Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad oblasts and also in Krasnodar Kray. In the Ukraine, a noticeable increase took place in the flight of the second generation butterflies; in a number of rayons, up to 300 butterflies were caught in a light-trap overnight. Their fertility rate under non-irrigation conditions was 360-550 eggs (Kirovograd Oblast) and under irrigation conditions -- 800-1,200 eggs (Dnepropetrovsk Oblast). The number of wintering caterpillars has increased in all areas. The greatest number of them has been observed in Kirovograd, Cherkassy, Poltava, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye and Nikolayev oblasts. Chewing cutworms are dangerous pests which do not lend themselves very readily to destruction. In order to combat them successfully, one must be familiar with the biology of the pest and employ an entire system of measures. /By S.A. Tribel', senior scientific worker at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sugar Beets and A.P. Voblov, graduate student at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sugar Beets/ /Excerpt/ /Moscow ZASHCHITA RASTENIY in Russian No. 4, Apr 84 p 28/ /COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Kolos", "Zashchita Rasteniy", 1984/ 7026

HEALTHY SEEDLINGS--Kiev, 18 May--The beet fields of the Ukraine, which this year occupy almost 1.7 million hectares, are covered with healthy seedlings. The farmers have commenced tending their crops. Mechanized detachments, brigades and teams -- and there are more than 13,000 of them in the republic -- are carrying out the work as part of an overall complex of operations. The beet growers are employing an industrial technology in working a majority of their areas. The density of the plantings is being formed with the aid of mechanisms. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 May 84 p 1/ 7026

FERTILIZER, LIME APPLICATIONS--Vinnitsa, 31 Jan--This year the oblast's farmers resolved to obtain no less than 32.8 quintals of grain, 340 quintals of sugar beets and high yields in other crops from each hectare. Their goal -- to overcome their indebtedness of past years in the sale of field products to the state and to achieve the controlled figures for the five-year plan. In order to achieve this goal, a special period of 3 months was established in the oblast for the hauling of organic fertilizer and lime materials. The first million

tons of organic material were delivered to the fields during 2 weeks in January. The farms in Trostyanetskiy, Gaysinskiy, Khmel'nitskiy and a number of other rayons are carrying out their work at a high tempo. Fertility detachments equipped with the required transport and loading and unloading equipment are in operation here. The plans for this special 3 month period call for almost 8.5 million tons of organic material to be placed in field clamps and for 300,000 tons of lime materials to be procured. This is more than one half of the annual task. /By S. Luzgan/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 31 Jan 84 p2/ 7026

VINNITSA SEED PLANT--Vinnitsa--The workers at the Vinnitsa Seed Plant are furnishing assistance to the farmers in expanding their sowings of sugar beets being cultivated using an industrial technology. They supplied the farms with high quality seed ahead-of-schedule. Three fourths of all of the seed meets the requirements for 1st class of the sowing standard. In all, approximately one half million hectares of industrial plantations will be planted using the product of this plant. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 2/ 7026

TENDING OF SUGAR BEETS--Cherkassy--The farmers in Cherkassy Oblast were the first in the Ukraine to complete the formation of their sugar beet crop density. This work was carried out on plantations occupying 150,000 hectares, during the best periods and in a high quality manner. The crops are being tended by 1,000 all-round mechanized teams, which operate on the basis of the brigade contract method. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

CHIEF CONCERN OF FARMERS--Cherkassy, 4 Jun--The oblast's agricultural workers have undertaken high goals for this year. They have vowed to sell to the state 912,000 tons of grain and almost 5 million tons of sugar beets and to obtain 43 quintals of feed units from each forage hectare. Today the chief concern of the farmers is that of tending the crops. Special attention is being given to the sugar beets. Having launched a socialist competition in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement in the rural areas, the Cherkassy workers are successfully tending their plantations on an all-round basis. A fine example is being set by the machine operators in Zhashkovskiy Rayon. This year they have vowed to obtain 440 quintals of the sweet roots from each hectare. The main portion of the beets is being cultivated using the industrial technology, one of the chief requirements of which is that of sowing at the prescribed final density. The beet growers in many of the oblast's rayons completed this urgent work on schedule. Plantations of fodder root crops were also formed. The machine operators are loosening the inter-row spacings and applying a top dressing to the sowings of sunflowers, corn and potatoes. The oblast's farms have commenced secondary sowings of forage and other agricultural crops and they have also commenced procuring early silage. /By S. Luzgan/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Jun 84 p 2/ 7026

SUGAR BEET SOWING COMPLETED--Rovno, 3 May--The machine operators in Chervonoarmeyskiy Rayon were the first in the oblast to complete their sowing of sugar beets. This year, beet production has been converted over to the contract method on all of the farms. Pre-seedling and post-seedling harrowing have already been carried out and the formation of the plant density has commenced. The machine operators on many farms in the rayon have resolved to

celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement in the rural areas with a 500 quintal yield of sugar beets and the mechanized teams of V.P. Chayka and D.T. Rudyshin have vowed to surpass even this goal. On the eve of the 1 May holiday, the oblast's farms completed sowing their sugar beets on the entire area of more than 54,000 hectares. /By N. Tereshko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 May 84 p 1/ 7026

ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS--Vinnitsa--The workers at the Vinnitsa Seed Plant are furnishing assistance to the farmers in expanding their sowings of sugar beets being cultivated using an industrial technology. They supplied the farms with high quality seed ahead-of-schedule. Three fourths of all of the seed meets the requirements for 1st class of the sowing standard. In all, approximately one half million hectares of industrial plantations will be planted using the product of this plant. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1/ 7026

COLLABORATION AGREEMENT--Khmelnitskiy, 9 Apr--The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Podoliya have commenced sowing their sugar beets. The farms in the zone of the Makov Sugar Plant were the first in the oblast to commence this work. The beet growers, manual workers and engineering-technical workers of this enterprise and the motor vehicle operators in Dunayevetskiy and Novoushitskiy rayons concluded an agreement for work collaboration in the cultivation, harvesting, transporting and processing of the 1984 sugar beet crop. /By V. Kazimir/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 1/ 7026

DESPITE RAINY CONDITIONS--Ternopol, 7 Jun--Rainfall has complicated the tending of the sugar beet crop on farms in Ternopol Oblast. Especially difficult conditions were encountered in rayons where from 100 to 200 millimeters of precipitation fell during the month of May -- one and a half to two times more than the norm. Nevertheless, on a large portion of the areas success has been achieved in forming the density of the plants, applying herbicides and commencing the soil loosening work in the inter-row spacings. A fine example is being set by the mechanized teams and detachments, which are growing sugar beets on 66,000 hectares. /By I. Germakovskiy/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

TENDING OF FIELD CROPS--Odessa, 12 Jun--It was in early June that the oblast's fields received the long-awaited rainfall. The row crops began growing rapidly and the grain ears commenced ripening. But the weeds also began to develop. This is why the row crop machines were activated in all areas. At the kolkhozes Put' K Kommunizmu, imeni Suvorov and other farms in Nikolayevskiy Rayon, the machine operators are completing their second inter-row loosening of the sugar beets. Fertilizer is simultaneously being applied to the soil. Tractor operators I. Velikiy, A. Matyushchenko and I. Kolomiychuk of the Pamyat' Il'icha Kolkhoz are fulfilling the norm for the loosening of sunflowers by 150-170 percent. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

MAIN CONCERN--Poltava, 13 Jul--The sugar beet crop on the Poltava fields is growing rapidly. Following abundant rainfall, which created considerable supplies of moisture in the soil, the roots are rapidly becoming heavy and in some rayons they have even doubled their weight during the past 10-day period.

The attention of the beet growers is presently being concentrated on thorough tending of the crops and making preparations for harvesting them. They are united by one concern -- carrying out each agricultural method during the best periods and in a high quality manner. /By N. Demikhovskiy/ /Text/ [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 1] 7026

**GRAIN SALES TO STATE--Semipalatinsk, 3 Aug--**The farmers of the kolkhozes Krasnyye Gornyye Orly and imeni V.I. Lenin in Urdzharskiy Rayon were the first in the oblast to fulfill their plans for selling grain to the state. They supplied the granaries of the homeland with 4,006 and 4,400 tons of grain respectively. The workers in Makanchinskiy and Taskeskenskiy rayons are selflessly striving to fulfill and overfulfill their plans for selling grain to the state. The harvesting of the winter and spring grain crops is being carried out here at a maximum tempo. /by Ye. Anakin/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

**GRAIN SALES CONTINUE--Semipalatinsk, 14 Aug--**After the farms in Urdzharskiy Rayon, which sold more than 36,000 quintals of grain to the state, the workers in Aksuatskiy Rayon were second in the oblast in carrying out their primary task. They supplied the granaries of the homeland with 58,000 quintals of grain against a plan which called for only 55,000 tons. The sale of grain to the state is continuing. The remaining grain growers are following the fine example being set by the workers on the leading farms. /by Ye. Anakin/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

**GRAIN HARVEST COMMENCES--Semipalatinsk Oblast--**The busy harvest season is at hand on farms in the Semipalatinsk area. Both day and night the oblast's farmers and motor transport workers are harvesting the grain and transporting the grain to the state granaries. The machine operators at the Urdzharskiy Sovkhoz were some of the first to commence threshing the grain crops. This year the farm's collective has vowed to ship more than 12,000 tons of grain to the grain receiving points. The correct placement of the machine operators and equipment is making it possible to summarize in an efficient manner the results of the socialist competition being held among the brigades and teams. /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

**MINIMAL GRAIN LOSSES--Semipalatinsk Oblast--**The grain growers in Makanchinskiy Rayon have developed a fine grain crop harvest for this year. They are presently striving to harvest the grain quickly and without losses. The harvest campaign is increasing in tempo with each passing day. The drivers at the Makanchinskiy Motor Transport Enterprise are participating actively in the harvest campaign by transporting the grain. They sprayed the bodies of the motor vehicles with polyurethane foam in advance, they raised the sides of the vehicles and trailers and they equipped the machines with canopies. All of this is making it possible to reduce to a minimum the grain losses which take

place during transport operations. The grain is being delivered to the threshing floor and elevator in accordance with an hourly schedule. /by A. Kaygorodtsey/ /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

FINE MILLET CROP--The grain crop harvest has commenced in Pavlodar Oblast. The machine operators of the Belogorskiy Sovkhoz in Mayskiy Rayon were the first to move their combines out onto the fields. They are laying out the barley in windrows. Next in line is the rayon's principal crop -- millet -- which this year is producing a good yield. This year the sovkhov's machine operators have resolved to supply the state with 45,000 quintals of grain -- half again as much as the amount called for in the plan.

PAVLODAR OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST--Mayskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast--The sun-bleached barley fields, which are located alongside strips of green grass, stand out very clearly and appear to have been left standing too long. But they cannot be harvested immediately. The abundant amount of rain which fell during August, in addition to doing fine work -- it hastened the ripening of the millet, the chief grain crop of the southern portion of Pavlodar Oblast -- also brought about strong regrowth in the cereal grain crops. "We tried sending the combines immediately" stated the chairman of the rayon's people's control committee Al'murza Akhmetov, "the grain and chaff combined to form a compact mash, which after 2 hours began to heat up. Thus, despite the fact that the fields were ripe, we decided to hold up the operation of the harvesters. There is no threat of the barley shattering and we will maintain the quality of the grain." Two broad-winged Niva machines, appearing as though they belonged to the same chain, crawled out to meet us leaving in their tracks a clean aisle. "These are our new units -- reversible 10 meter harvesters. They are the first ones in the rayon" explained Vladimir Petrovich Dobrovol'skiy, the director of the Belogorskiy Sovkhoz, which started the mass harvesting of grain crops in the rayon, "If we had two dozen such units, we would have no need for helpers from the city: we could manage using our own resources. The swath width is larger by a factor of 1.5 and the windrow pick-up makes only half the usual number of passes. And if the steering wheel is operated by individuals such as Dikusary, then the harvest work could be completed in 3 rather than 4 weeks." The farmers of the Belogorskiy Sovkhoz have undertaken the obligation of completing their 1984 harvest in just 4 weeks and of supplying the state with one and a half times more grain than the figure called for in the plan. "They had planned to do this even prior to the rainfall. Is this not so Vladimir Petrovich?" asked the 1st secretary of the rayon party committee Vakhap Bekovich Syzdykov, as he turned towards the director, "and yet the sovkhov is shortening it to 2 weeks. Look for yourself at the fine millet tassels." Actually, it is not easy to take one's eyes off the dark green strips of heavily-laden tassels. "It should be possible to obtain about 15-20 quintals per hectare here" stated Syzdykov, "However, no time should be wasted." The millet requires absolute accuracy during the harvest operations. On this same day, five more farms in Mayskiy Rayon began cutting down their grain crops. /by V. Stupak/ /Excerpts/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

CSO: 1824/634

## POST HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

### READYING ELEVATORS FOR KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN HARVEST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 1

[Unsigned article: "To the Elevators--Full Readiness"]

[Text] The workers at the Amantogayskiy elevator in Kustanay Oblast have accumulated valuable experience in working successfully during the grain harvesting season. The amounts of grain received here have been increasing from year to year due to increased capacity and efficient organization of labor in all sectors of the enterprise. Special attention is devoted to rapid unloading of large capacity tractor-trailer vehicles, high-quality processing of the grain, and to its complete preservation.

Many collectives in the storage enterprises of the republic show great concern for the grain. Also deserving special mention are the workers at the Priishimskiy elevator in Turgay Oblast, the Dzhaltyrskiy elevator in Tselinograd Oblast, the Bulayevo elevator in North Kazakhstan Oblast and in others. In the most difficult conditions they are working with high efficiency, not allowing grain spoilage and losses.

The efforts of many collectives in the Ministry of Procurement of the republic during the preharvest period are permeated with a striving to create all the necessary conditions for an uninterrupted acceptance and preservation of the new crops. A great deal has been and is being done this year to ensure an uninterrupted acceptance of grain. And this work is proceeding in a more organized and goal-oriented manner than in previous years.

Especially successful are the preparations of grain receiving and processing enterprises in Kustanay, Tselinograd, Turgay and Kokchetav oblasts, where most storage facilities have been emptied of grain from the last harvest, and where maintenance and repair work has been completed on weighing, drying and transport equipment.

However, in Aktyubinsk and Pavlodar oblasts the preparation of elevators is proceeding with inadequate speed. Many procurement

enterprises are at a low level of readiness to accept the grain from the new harvest. There is still time before the grain ripens. Party and economic organizations in these oblasts must direct the efforts of the workers at the grain receiving stations and elevators to eliminate lagging and to attain a high state of readiness at all enterprises.

A great deal of attention is devoted in our republic to reequipping of the sector. Reconstruction of 40 elevators is currently under way. Labor productivity at the grain receiving enterprises will increase by 1.5 to 2 times through installation of high-capacity unloading machinery and truck and railcar scales, equipping laboratories with mechanized sampling equipment, mechanized deglutenization and other equipment. This work is proceeding at full speed, and there is confidence that about 30 elevators will be reequipped this year before the new crop begins arriving.

The reequipping of elevators is especially successful in Tselinograd Oblast, where six out of the ten elevators are ready to receive grain. Four out of six are ready for operation in Turgay Oblast. It should be noted that a great deal of the installation work is being performed by the procurement workers solely with their own resources.

There is also construction of new grain receiving and processing enterprises under way in the republic. The Tavricheskiy elevator in East Kazakhstan Oblast is presently under construction, as well as the Ruzayevskiy in Kokchetav Oblast, the second unit of the Al'dzhanskiy in Aktyubinsk Oblast, and a grain storage facility at the Industrial'nyy Sovkhoz in Karaganda Oblast. It is very important that the contracting organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Kazelevatorstroy [Kazakhstan Elevator Construction] specialized trust of the republic intensify work on these facilities so that they would join the ranks of operating ones on schedule. All the more so since not all construction organizations everywhere are able to meet their plan objectives. The slow rate of construction at the second unit of the Al'dzhanskiy elevator being built by workers of the Aktyubinskelevatormel'stroy [Aktyubinsk Elevator and Mill Construction] Trust of the Ministry of Rural Construction of the republic is alarming.

The quality of construction work and equipment installation at this project is also poor. For example, the first unit of this enterprise was commissioned last year with many flaws which still have not been eliminated despite the assertions of the builders, and the procurement workers are working with interruptions for this reason. The grain storage facility at the Industrial'nyy Sovkhoz, being built by Kazelevatorstroy Trust workers, is also under threat of not meeting its commissioning date.



The preparation of the grain-receiving enterprises is essentially nearing completion, but this does not mean that it was performed on a high level everywhere. This is why it is necessary to again and again comprehensively check if anything has been omitted, to analyze last year's shortcomings, and to do everything possible not to repeat them this year.

The entire range of projects must be implemented under the leadership of party and soviet organs, with direct participation of the interested partners of the agricultural-industrial complex. In addition to preparing the enterprises themselves to receive the grain, it is necessary to ensure the repair of rail spurs and asphalt road approaches to them so that rail and truck transport would operate efficiently and without grain losses.

As a rule the large elevators receive grain from a large number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. An hourly schedule of grain deliveries should be introduced everywhere so that the stream of grain would arrive uniformly, so that no accumulations of trucks would occur, and so that they would not stand idle.

The experience of past years has shown that not everywhere is there mutual understanding between the grain growers and the procurement workers on evaluation of grain quality and determination of the strong and valuable varieties of wheat. And here it is necessary for the agricultural-industrial associations to make definite efforts to establish close and business-like relations with their partners. All efforts must be aimed at procuring more high-quality wheat.

In preparing reliable shelter for the harvested crops, one must not forget about organizing living conditions and cultural facilities for the workers. It is necessary that the procurement workers and drivers have around the clock availability of hot meals and cool beverages. The local Soviets must arrange for the working conditions and leisure time.

The crop harvest is proceeding at full speed in the southern oblasts of the republic. The preparations here for receiving it are good. But the main portion of grain in the republic is in the northern virgin lands of the republic, and while it is ripening, party organizations, local Soviets and RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] should mobilize the workers of the procurement enterprises to intensify their efforts.

2388

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### PROGRESS OF BELORUSSIAN FEED GRASS HARVESTING

#### Status of Belorussian Hay Harvesting

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 1

Article by V. Legan'kov, Belorussian SSR: "Harmonious Operations"

Text The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Belorussia completed their first cutting of grasses within a short period of time and are presently engaged in harvesting their second cutting. By the beginning of August, 77 percent of the planned quantity of hay and 123 percent of the haylage had been placed in storage. The ensiling work continues to become more widespread in scope.

The machine operators at the Parokhonskiy Sovkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon in Brest Oblast have filled their last and twelfth haylage tower. Each one contains 900 tons of feed. And it is all of 1st class quality. The director of the sovkhos D. Rutskiy commented:

"First of all, we are striving to obtain 3-4 cuttings of the grasses and we are carrying out our harvest work during the best periods. Secondly, a bonus of 1,000 rubles has been established for each tower filled within the course of 4-5 days. Who wishes to lose out on such a sum?"

The plans for the winter call for only hay and haylage to be procured at the rate of 20 quintals of feed units per conventional head of cattle. From the first cutting the farm obtained 110-120 quintals of haylage bulk per hectare. For the purpose of accelerating the work, use was made of the new TZB-50 loader. On some days the mechanized detachment laid away up to 1,000 tons of haylage. It is now filling concrete trenches at the same rate. The Voronets brothers, both field team leaders, are carrying out their tasks in a diligent manner. They are fulfilling two norms in picking up and milling the windrows.

Despite the rainfall, a portion of the grasses was dried out for hay purposes. Approximately 1,000 tons were placed under a roof.

Fine work is being performed at the present time by the feed procurement specialists at many kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic. The machine operators concentrated their main forces on the meadows. Inclement

weather conditions required changes in the work schedules. They alter the tactics depending upon the weather, they maneuver the equipment in an efficient manner and they select the technology which, even under these conditions, will enable them to obtain good feed. In Brest Oblast, for example, they expect to procure 38 percent more feed for the indoor maintenance period than was laid away last year.

It is not easy to obtain good hay. Nevertheless, the supplies are increasing with each passing day. For example, at the Rogoznyanskiy Sovkhoz in Zhabinkovskiy Rayon, tractor operator I.I. Svitich and his comrades have to turn over the windrows four times. At the first opportunity, this feed is moved up to the platforms for ventilation. The sovkhoz has 17 such platforms.

Excellent forage for young stock for all types of weather is being procured at the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon and at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Drogichinskiy Rayon. Hay cuttings are being dried here on ABM /forced ventilation machine/ units. The specialists have estimated that this will increase the nutrient yield per unit of space and compared to field-dried hay by a factor of one and a half. Compared to the traditional technologies, the digestible protein yield will be increased by almost twofold and the carotene yield -- by a factor of 5-6. The farms in Brest Oblast are planning to prepare 6,000 tons of grass cuttings -- considerably more than in past years.

Many similar examples of leading experience are to be found in other oblast's of the republic. However, the mistakes of last year are being repeated in a number of rayons. The grasses are being harvested in a sluggish manner and too much caution is being displayed with regard to the weather. Such tactics will not produce the desired results.

The feed procurement specialists of Belorussia have resolved to lay away for the winter not less than 19 quintals of feed cuttings per standard head of cattle. They wish to obtain from the first cutting of forage a minimum of 10-15 percent more than was obtained last year and to complete the work within 20-25 days. And they also wish to obtain a rich second cutting! The agricultural workers are receiving a great amount of assistance from city-dwellers. They intend to cut down no less than 5 million tons of grass from the forest flood plains of rivers and from other types of unsuitable land.

The workers attached to all organizations of the agroindustrial complex are working together with the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators. The forest workers are procuring hay and drying out the grass meal. The detachments of Sel'khozkhimiya are transporting the feed, applying a top dressing to the meadows following the first cutting and participating in the sowing of post-cutting crops. The enterprises of the republic's Belsel'khoztekhnika Association have organized the production of devices for towed units which will make it possible, using a conventional tractor, to transport 20-30 cubic meters of minced grass during one trip. Since the beginning of the year, roughly 1,000 such devices have been shipped to the farms. The production of needed rake-agitators and fans has commenced at enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika. The deputy chairman of Belsel'khoztekhnika A.F. Klavsut' has reported that this year the decision has been made to produce 4,000 additional rake-agitators and 2,500 powerful fans. At the present time, with rainfall occurring frequently, a special need exists for this equipment.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have fallen behind are receiving assistance from the feed procurement detachments of Sel'khoztekhnika rayon associations. Last year there were 42 such detachments in operation throughout the republic. They cut down thousands of hectares of grasses and silage crops and procured more than 600,000 tons of haylage and silage. At the present time, Sel'khoztekhnika detachments have been created in a majority of the rayons for haylage procurement purposes. They are placing approximately 1 million tons of feed in storage in haylage towers and silage trenches.

#### Hay Storage Operations in Belorussia Reviewed

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 2

/Article: "Filling of Forced Ventilation Machines and Towers -- Under Strict Control"/

/Text/ Many examples can be found throughout the republic illustrating the fine use of drying units. At the same time, many farms continue to have low rates for the production of grass meal. As of 6 August, for the republic as a whole, only 62.5 percent of the grass meal called for in the task had been prepared. In particular, the farms in Gomel and Vitebsk oblasts have fallen behind. The work has been organized in an extremely poor manner in Stolinskiy, Zhabinkovskiy, Ivanovskiy, Braslavskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Lepelskiy, Polotskiy, Rossonskiy, Braginskiy, Dobrushskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Stolbtsovskiy, Logoyanskiy, Molodechnenskiy, Chervinskiy and Shklovskiy rayons. Here only one half of the dehydrated feed has been placed in storage. The principal reason -- unsatisfactory use of the drying units. Since the beginning of the season, the output per standard unit has on the whole been low in Mogilev and Brest oblasts -- less than 100 tons.

In a number of areas the units lie idle owing to disruptions in fodder deliveries to the departments and also because of other organizational problems. For example, no more than 1-2 tons are being processed daily per standard unit at the kolkhozes Rassvet in Zhabinkovskiy Rayon, Oktyabr' in Kamenetskiy, Rassvet, imeni Lenin and Imeni Kalinin in Ivatsevichskiy, imeni Kalinin in Lepelskiy, Novaya Zhizn' in Lioznenskiy, Sovetskaya Belorussiya and XX S"yezd KPSS in Beshenkovichskiy, Krasnyy Mayak and 1 Maya in Gomelskiy, Voskhod in Molodechnenskiy, Leninskiy Put', Rossiya and imeni Zaslavov in Bykhovskiy and imeni Andreyev and 50 Let Oktyabr' in Shklovskiy Rayon.

In a number of rayons, the problem of wages for the operators of AVM's /forced ventilation machines/, depending upon the quantity and quality of the grass meal produced, has still not been completely solved. This is lowering the interest of the personnel. The task of ensuring that the drying units are supplied with fuel has not been carried out in all areas. Understandably, this has brought about a reduction in productivity. For the most part, the supply organizations are guilty of allowing irregular fuel deliveries to take place.

There is no need for proving the importance attached to the timely carrying out of tasks associated with grass meal deliveries to the enterprises of the mixed feed industry. However, proper responsibility is not being displayed in all

areas in this regard. It is sufficient to state that as of 1 August the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vitebsk and Brest oblasts had sold only 65 percent of the green concentrates called for in the plan.

The poor quality of the grass meal is also arousing some alarm. One out of every four tons at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Brest Oblast is rated as being of 3d class quality and in Vitebsk, Gomel and Minsk oblasts -- one out of every five tons. And it comes as no surprise to learn that a number of farms in Gantsevichskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Volkovysskiy, Slutskiy, Belynichskiy, Ospovichskiy and Shklovskiy rayons failed to organize preliminary sun-drying and the mincing of the raw material to the proper size or that the drying temperature regime was not followed. As a result, from 30 to 40 percent of the grass meal was of low quality. Not one ton of it was sold as being of 1st class quality by the farms in Dokshitskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Braginskiy, Kormyanskiy, Petrikovskiy, Lidskiy, Shchuchinskiy and Cherikovskiy rayons. Naturally, the suppliers bear great expenses because of this.

Time is fleeting. Large grass areas have been prepared for a second cutting. They must be harvested more rapidly and at the same time the drying unit operations must be activated sharply. All of them must now be used only in two shifts.

Finally, those leaders who are continuing to ignore the question of filling up the towers with haylage must be dealt with in a very strict manner. Is it possible that as yet only one half of the capacities in Vitebsk and Mogilev oblasts have been filled with haylage?

Considerable complaints are being addressed to the detachments of raysel'khoz-tekhnika, in view of the fact that they have filled only one third of the haylage towers called for in the task. The detachments organized this work in an unsatisfactory manner in Brest and Mogilev oblasts, where the tower storehouses were filled to 21 and 26 percent of the plan respectively with the aid of Sel'khoztekhnika.

Reports are being received regarding violations of the technological requirements for filling the towers. The haylage bulk is being placed in storage with a high moisture content and large cuttings and the schedules are being dragged out. Similar facts are surfacing on farms in Beshenkovichskiy, Slutskiy and Belynichskiy rayons. The required number of raw material areas for AVM's have not been set aside at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Goretskiy, Shklovskiy, Gantsevichskiy and a number of other rayons. Teams have not been created for ensuring that the tower storehouses are supplied with raw materials.

The task consists of ensuring that all of the towers are filled with grass from the second cutting prior to 1 September. This requires more intense work in all areas and strict observance of the technology being employed.

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### USSR FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Aug 84 p.1

/Article by M. Glinka, zootechnician: "Without Losing Time"/

/Text/ As reported by the USSR TsSU /Central Statistical Administration/, sown and natural grasses have been cut down on 67.6 million hectares, including hay and haylage on 54.6 million hectares. Roughly 48.8 million tons of hay and 55.3 million tons of haylage have been procured and 20.7 million tons of prepared silage obtained. Artificially dehydrated green feed has been produced in the amount of 4.7 million tons. Straw was stacked and shipped from 25.3 million hectares and 24.1 million tons of thresher-barn feed obtained.

In addition to being generous in terms of ears, the fields have also proven to be of considerable value for supplying straw and chaff -- materials that are referred to as thresher-barn feed. It has been established that 1 ton of straw is equivalent to 1 ton of grain in terms of energy. It is only necessary to obtain this energy through the use of a feed preparation method developed by science and practical experience.

But first all of the non-grain portion of a grain crop must be harvested for reliable storage. The table on the following page reveals how the work of procuring straw, chaff and other coarse feed is proceeding in the union republics.

A large pause has developed between the threshing of the grain and the gathering up of the straw from the fields on farms in Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Latvia. The rates for procuring thresher-barn feed in Lithuania are considerably lower than those for last year.

In the Russian Federation, straw procurement work has been organized very well in Tambov Oblast, where this feed is gathered up immediately following the combines. On many farms it is being added to the corn fodder, the harvesting of which for silage has already commenced. Thus, three actions take place simultaneously: the quality of the silage is raised, the edibility of the straw is improved and an increase takes place in the amount of succulent feed.

This progressive method made it possible for the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to lay away one and a half times more silage bulk than the amount placed in storage by this same time last year.

	Straw Harvested (in % of threshed area)	Coarse Feed Procured (in % of last year)
RSFSR	64	80
Ukraine	87	67
Belorussia	38	15
Uzbekistan	100	52
Kazakhstan	36	133
Georgia	75	126
Azerbaijan	88	113
Lithuania	50	30
Moldavia	55	59
Latvia	28	28
Kirghizia	82	100
Tajikistan	100	88
Armenia	71	125
Turkmenia	100	113
Estonia	40	39

High rates were also achieved in the stacking of straw in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR -- the crop residues were gathered up completely from the fields of this autonomous republic. After rapidly clearing the fields, the farmers carried out afterharvest sowings on them.

The stacking of straw is being carried out along a broad front in the Dagestan, Checheno-Ingush and Chuvash autonomous republics, in Krasnodar Kray and in Penza, Belgorod, Ryazan and a number of other oblasts. In the Mordovian Autonomous Republic, teams specializing in the dragging and stacking of straw have been converted over to the collective contract method and to the job contract plus bonus wage system. And the rates for procuring coarse feed have increased.

In gathering up the crop residues, just as during the procurement of other feeds, importance is attached to concentrating the equipment and using it in large specialized subunits, in the interest of releasing tracts of land for use for other purposes as rapidly as possible -- the carrying out of all subsequent operations will depend upon this being done. In a number of rayons in Gorkiy Oblast, concern for this matter is being displayed by detachments of Sel'khoztekhnika. In the Maritime Kray, where the grain harvest is just commencing, mechanized detachments and teams equipped with highly productive roll-presses were created in advance. The roll-type and conventional pick-up balers are being employed extensively for straw procurement work being carried out at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia.

A number of farms in Belorussia have used an interesting technology for procuring this feed. The combines thresh the grain and simultaneously mill the straw and thereafter the chop that is obtained is poured into large trailers. The coarse feed is then transported to the storage areas. At the Novogroznenskiy Sovkhoz in the Checheno-Ingush ASSR, alfalfa seed plants are being harvested

using a waste-free technology. The alfalfa windrows are then picked up and shipped to the threshing floor. The well threshed alfalfa straw is then placed in stacks in the vicinity of dairy farms. A twofold advantage is realized -- the losses in both seed and feed are eliminated.

Generally speaking, this practice has prompted many technological methods which are making it possible to procure thresher-barn feed at high rates, to quickly remove crop residues from fields and to obtain a large quantity of additional forage. In any oblast it is easy to find farms which are solving this important task. In view of this year's unstable weather conditions, if straw is left out on the field for just 1 day longer than necessary a feed loss could ensue. This serves to emphasize the fact that a careless attitude towards the procurement of thresher-barn feed cannot be tolerated. Although the harvest work has been completed in Kharkov Oblast, the straw still remains out on the fields of a number of farms. In Stavropol Kray it has not been picked up from almost one third of the areas. Only slowly are the fields in the Bashkir ASSR and Orenburg and Ulyanovsk oblasts being made available for other purposes. In some regions of the Kuban, the gathering up of chaff has been overlooked. In a number of areas, during the course of organizing the grain harvest competition, the machine operators were not assigned the task of rapidly harvesting not only the grain but also the straw and chaff.

In displaying concern for the complete and efficient utilization of thresher-barn feed for forage purposes, the timely and high quality preparation of the feed preparation shops should not be overlooked. In the absence of special preparation, straw can only be considered as unimportant feed. But its quality can be raised considerably through the use of one of the processing methods recommended by science. This includes first of all the effect of alkalis and high temperature, the treatment of feed using ammonia or ammonia liquor, a solution of caustic soda or soda ash in combination with steaming or self-warming, lime milk, a mixture of caustic soda with lime and so forth. Experiments have shown that as a result of such treatment the digestibility of cellulose is raised by a factor of 1.5 and that each ton of treated straw furnishes 120-150 additional feed units.

Fine results are being obtained from use of the new method proposed by the Gorkiy Agricultural Institute for ensiling chopped straw with a bacterial yeast. When trench storage is employed, the feed should be moistened down with a one percent salt solution and whey, rye meal of a fine grinding (30 kilograms per ton) and a bacterial yeast applied. The mass should be thoroughly tamped down and sealed off from air. This method is being employed extensively in the Crimean Oblast. The Yevpatoriya Inter-Farm Combine for Mineral Feeds and Antibiotics has mastered the production of a new bacterial yeast which breaks cellulose down into readily hydrolized sugars. The straw prepared using this method differs very little from corn silage. Many farms in Krasnogvardeyskiy, Dzhanikoyskiy and Sakskiy rayons are supplying their cattle with this feed the year round, including dairy cows.

The example of these and many other farms serves to confirm the fact that a feed preparation shop on the farms is not a saving remedy in the event of a lack of fodder, but rather it is a mandatory element in the technological chain. This fact is well understood in Kuybyshev Oblast, where practically all of the coarse



feed is prepared for feeding. The situation is entirely different in Novosibirsk Oblast, where the plan for building feed preparation shops has for all practical purposes been disrupted. An important task of the farm leaders and specialists is that of accelerating the construction of feed preparation shops so as to permit the use of a modern technology for processing all of the straw on each farm and restoring order to and including in the operations all of the available feed preparation capabilities.

Experience has shown that the straw obtained from waste products, when processed correctly, can be transformed into good feed. And the attitude towards it must be just as attentive as that for any other feed. During one of its regular sessions, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the need for utilizing all reserves for accumulating coarse and succulent feeds, in the interest of ensuring that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz will be amply supplied with them. The country's grain fields constitute a strong forage reserve.

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## LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

### BELORUSSIAN HAY HARVESTING, FEED GRASS OVERVIEW

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Aug 84 p 2

/Article: "An Arable Meadow -- A Productive One"/

/Text/ The front of field work being carried out at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic is very extensive and all of the work is important and urgent. Nevertheless, the farm leaders and specialists must devote a maximum amount of attention to those problems associated with improving the haying and pasture lands. It must be remembered that an increase in the grass yield next year is dependent upon a complex of measures being carried out in a timely and high quality manner.

The work of improving the feed lands is being organized in a skilful manner on many farms. The plans for the planting of grass seed have already been carried out in Lepelskiy, Rossonskiy, Vetkovskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, Zhlobinskiy, Rogachevskiy, Zelvenskiy and Slutskiy rayons and those for reseeding -- in Shumilinskiy, Rossonskiy, Yelskiy, Petrikovskiy and Minskiy rayons. Thus a reliable foundation has been established here for further strengthening the feed production branch. Yet this very important work has clearly been overlooked in a number of other rayons and, as a result, as of 10 August the plan for the planting of grass seed throughout the republic had been fulfilled by only 76 percent. In particular, the farms in Grodno Oblast are lagging behind. Here the planting of grass seed was carried out by only 67 percent. Similarly, in Brest Oblast -- only 66.5 percent. Very alarming situations have developed in Berezovskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Svislochskiy, Berezinskiy and Klimovichskiy rayon.

Nor was the situation any better with regard to carrying out the plan for regrassing. The volume of work carried out was almost the same. Only in this instance there did not seem to be any valid reasons for the plan being disrupted in Drogichinskiy, Dokshitskiy, Sharkovshchinskiy, Braginskiy, Iyevskiy, Volozhinskiy, Klimovichskiy, Slavgorodskiy and Lelchitskiy rayons.

Let us look in on this same Lelchitskiy Rayon. In recent years, the farms here have had only a weak supply of grass feed at their disposal. This served to lower the indicators for animal husbandry. Nor has anyone learned a lesson from this fact: this year the work out on the meadows is being postponed. Generally speaking, almost no attempt has been made at planting grass seed at such kolkhozes as the imeni Lenin, Krasnyy Iktyabr' and Progress. Nor has

reseeding work been carried out on as much as one hectare of haying or pasture land at the kolkhozes Rodina, Put' Il'ich of imeni Zhdanov. The RAPO council reacted to all of this in a very calm manner. Such indifference can be very costly to the farms.

Information On Improvements in Haying and Pasture Land As of 10 August 1984

Oblast	Percent of Improvement			
	Radical Improvement		Reseeding	
	Of Annual Plan	Of Schedule	Of Annual Plan	Of Schedule
Brest	66.5	89	66.6	87
Vitebsk	71.8	93	87.7	102
Gomel	85.9	98	81.3	97
Grodno	67.0	90	82.9	99.5
Minsk	82.8	99	79.3	98
Mogilev	78.6	96	71	92

It is known that for seeding and reseeding purposes the soil must be thoroughly prepared in keeping with all of the agrotechnical rules. However, this work is being carried out in an unskilled manner on many farms. In a number of areas the disking and tilling work was carried out very poorly, with small mounts and hollows remaining out on the fields. Later this will prove to be a hindrance insofar as high quality harvesting of the grasses is concerned. Low quality work must be eliminated in a decisive manner.

Nor can we tolerate a situation wherein some of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are failing to attach proper importance to the tending and correct utilization of the pastures. The cattle graze in an unsystematic manner, with no use being made of electric fencing. In some rayons, just as in the past, the required dosages of mineral fertilizer are not being applied to the meadows. For example, at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Krupskiy Rayon, an average hectare of pasture land is being supplied with only 82 kilograms of active mineral fertilizer, Pukhovichskiy Rayon -- 97, Smorgonskiy Rayon -- 127 and Iveyevskiy Rayon -- 135 kilograms. And yet these lands have been allocated on a centralized basis 240 kilograms per hectare. The fault lies in the fact that the specialists of the agricultural administrations and the raysel'khozkhimiya's for these and some other rayons are not exercising proper control over the fulfillment of the plans for applying fertilizer to the feed lands. When uncovered, such mistakes must be corrected immediately. Each farm and executive agent must be provided with daily schedule-tasks for carrying out radical improvements on and the regrassing of haying and pasture land. Permanent control must be established over the fulfillment of these plans so as to ensure completion of the work no later than 1 September.

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## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### ESTONIAN AGROPROM CHAIRMAN ON PRIVATE SECTOR PROBLEMS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 pp 2-3

/Article by V. Lind, 1st deputy chairman of Agroprom for the ESSR and minister for the ESSR: "Public and Private"/

/Text/ As a result of measures undertaken by the party and government in recent years throughout the country, including in our republic, rapid growth is being observed in the number of private plots. This phenomenon has pushed into the foreground many new problems. In issues of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA there have been numerous articles on the positive experience accumulated in organizing interaction between the public and private farms and alarming trends were pointed out when, in a number of instances, an increase in the number of private plots had an adverse effect on the status of affairs at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The Editorial Board once again has encountered a number of problems in connection with preparing for and conducting the Day for an Open Letter To Prichudye, where there is a large number of private plots and where quite often the problems concerned with the development of individual private plots are included within the framework of a single political day.

The private plots have never been exclusively private, but rather they have always been of importance from a public standpoint as well.

Agricultural production on private plots has traveled a long and complicated path of development. With the passage of time, the attitude towards them has changed diametrically. Accordingly, changes have taken place in the measures employed for influencing their operations. Moreover, measures aimed more at limiting small-scale production rather than expanding it turned out to be more productive and required fewer expenditures. However, a reduction in small-scale production was not always accompanied by an adequate expansion in large-scale production. Disagreements continued between the economic leaders and scientist-economists over the various aspects and prospects for developing the private plots and especially concerning the details, at times extremely important, associated with the integration of large-scale and small-scale production. The positions reported here by no means arose outside of this process but rather they are a product of this course of development.

In 1983 the production volume for private plots in the ESSR amounted to 226 million rubles, or 20 percent of the value of the gross agricultural output. In 1983 they furnished 17.6 percent of all of the milk procured and 12.9 percent of the meat. According to types of products, the production proportion for the private plots with regard to the republic's overall volume of agricultural output was as follows: grain -- 3.2 percent, potatoes -- 31.4 percent, vegetables -- 44.9 percent, fruit and berries -- 87.5 percent, milk -- 18 percent, meat -- 17.8 percent, eggs -- 23.3 percent, wool -- 93.7 percent and honey -- 72.5 percent.

The private plots have at their disposal only 4.1 percent of the arable land and 3.9 percent of the agricultural lands.

Hence production on the private plots is rather intensive, despite the fact that a considerable portion of the feed used on them is not obtained by means of the mentioned land utilization.

The number of such farms in the rural areas is 192,000. This includes the plots of manual and office workers and kolkhoz members on which livestock are being maintained -- in all 50 percent. Field crop husbandry work is being carried out on all of the plots. There are 962 horticultural cooperatives, with the 40,189 families belonging to these cooperatives having 5,142 hectares of land available for use. In 1983 the number of horticultural cooperatives increased by 8 percent.

The integration of small-scale production with socialist large-scale production appears in various forms and aspects.

In 1983 the farms concluded approximately 62,000 agreements with the population for livestock and poultry procurements and more than 41,000 agreements for the procurement of milk. Roughly 84.1 percent of the meat sold by private plots and 98.8 percent of the milk were sold through kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The public farms participated not only in the sale but also in the production of these products. The contractual form of relationships makes it possible to develop production on the private plots over and above the established norms and with no legislative disagreements arising. In principle, the agreement is similar to a family contract, the scales for the introduction of which can be smoothly brought into line and regulated by the national economic requirements.

Based upon the above, it is possible for us to evaluate the production volume and interrelationships between large-scale and small-scale production. The question is not which is first or second, but rather what is the optimum ratio between them based upon the trends in the development of the rural and the entire national economy. Both forms of production will continue to exist for a long time, at least up until that time when the modern forecasts in this sphere will continue to retain their practical and perhaps theoretical value.

The optimum ratio is dynamic in terms of time and it differs regionally even in our small republic, since it will depend to an extreme degree upon the production-economic conditions. The appropriate normative documents (Kolkhoz Regulations, land legislation and so forth) provide the foundation for legal

control over the mentioned ratio and they point out the maximum limits, the degree of approximation for which will depend upon the production requirements.

The contractual relationships between the farms and small-scale producers are making it possible to take into account the local conditions on a more differentiated basis. Thus, in the southern and southeastern portion of our republic and also on the islands, an expansion in production on the private plots can prove to be beneficial for the farms. Indeed, on such so-called outlying lands that are located at great distances from the production centers, it often proves to be difficult to manage large-scale production in an efficient manner. On the other hand, a small-scale producer can manage his economy effectively here and bold use must be made of this possibility.

Despite the fact that in matters concerned with the integration of large-scale and small-scale production, we sense the presence of an excessive number of optimum models, yes and exceptional situations arise rather often, we will nevertheless attempt to explain certain overall principles. Their purpose -- by no means to restrict local initiative, but to the contrary -- to support it and furnish assistance in defining the positions in the various areas.

As a rule, large-scale production is more efficient than small-scale production. The advantages increase in connection with the use of specialization, mechanization, automation and industrialization of production. At the present time, the main path to be followed for developing large-scale production is that of cooperation between kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with growth taking place in the autonomy of intra-farm production subunits. The latter partly smooth out certain adverse consequences of over-concentration. However, in many branches of agriculture, especially those which require large amounts of manpower and do not lend themselves too readily to mechanization, small-scale production is producing better results at the present time.

The principal advantages of small-scale production manifest themselves owing to the presence of and through large-scale production. The supply service, the acquisition and servicing of agricultural equipment, the highway economy, social infrastructure and so forth exist mainly based upon the resources of large-scale production and are furnished to small-scale production either on a very cheap basis or free of charge. Small-scale producers do not make withdrawals from their income for the state budget. The agricultural tax is not very great and a majority of the land users are released from having to pay it.

Thus it is obvious that large-scale production enjoys a priority over small-scale production. As a rule, small-scale production must not be developed at the expense of or to the detriment of large-scale production. The system in use at the present time for building private cattle yards at the expense of farms is a necessary and exceptional measure, although it may even be advisable in certain situations. Small-scale production must not compete against large-scale production for a portion of the manpower, since this could cause harm to the latter. In the ideal situation, small-scale production expands based upon the use of those resources which cannot be employed in large-scale production and under those conditions under which large-scale production is unable to expand even with use being made of the mentioned manpower. Thus

small-scale production supplements large-scale production and must even promote its development.

On the one hand, the interests of large-scale production do not justify a limitation being placed upon small-scale production and yet, on the other hand, the development of small-scale production must not conflict with the interests of large-scale production. The established form for contractual relationships in the production of meat and milk tends to bring the interests of large and small-scale production closer together.

The motive force behind small-scale production is the material interest on the part of large-scale production in exerting considerable influence on the national economic needs. During the course of combining material interest with the national economic needs, the difference between large and small-scale production narrows. The organizational measures for developing small-scale production exert a positive effect only when they serve to create adequate material interest.

Small-scale production is more dynamic and less sluggish. It can change more readily in the face of a change in economic interest and the reorganization of small-scale production in response to the introduction of a new type of product does not require capital investments.

Small-scale production can be classified according to various characteristics. For the sake of clarity, we will use in this instance the classification for the characteristic of the principal goal of production:

- private plots of the "hobby" type. Here we have amateur gardeners who are not obtaining or not even striving to obtain any type of economic gain. Although there are many plots of this type, the amount of land usage associated with this category is not very great;

- multiple branch private plots, where all types of products are produced for satisfying the needs of one's own family, with excess amounts either being sold or given away free of charge. This is the principal group of small-scale farms. Quite often they sell young bulls or several sheep and also a large portion of the milk which they produce;

- highly specialized private plots which are oriented towards the sale of products;

- low intensity private plots of elderly pensioners or persons, who are engaged completely in the principal work. In the majority of instances, such farms do not have a definite goal. There is simply a farm and its owner-operator.

The social-psychological aspects are associated to a considerable degree with the goal which a small-scale producer undertakes to achieve. The amateur gardeners encounter almost no difficulties, since this work is very satisfying to them owing to their love for nature, animals and plants, or it could be the result of their having become accustomed to performing socially useful work (pensioners). Only rarely do problems arise for those whose plots satisfy the food product requirements of families, since there is only negligible

interest in this category of plot, just as in any type of production operation which does not promote fulfillment of the plan. The problems arise in the case of small-scale producers whose plots furnish marketable products. These farms are highly specialized in a definite type of vegetable or in the production of meat or milk. They carry out the state plan, they organize their work in a talented manner, they are knowledgeable with regard to the market situation and they receive additional income for performing honest labor. These people have earned our respect and should be provided with both support and assistance.

But among this category of people there are some who believe that work in the interest of the state can be carried out at the expense of the state. Such individuals are so inflated with the importance of their work that they tend to become pretentious, they exaggerate their work and they crown themselves with the halo of one responsible for implementing the Food Program. Moreover, they utilize these attitudes for their own personal enrichment, interpreting the law as they wish and searching in the legislation for only rights for themselves and for others -- only obligations. It is difficult to hold such "figures" within the framework and yet it must be done. We must not always and in all things meet those individuals half-way who consider themselves to be justified in making demands.

In addition to many other factors, the work performed on private plots is also considered to be of great educational value. In the rural youth, it serves to form a sense of the native home earlier than an individual can master his native language and love for work -- earlier than the awakening of consciousness. This love must be protected and shaped both within the family and at school. Respect cannot be cultivated for grain unless respect is first developed for those who grow it -- the farmers. And here we strive to collaborate closely with the teachers responsible for shaping the thoughts and feelings of our children.

The socio-demographic situation must be developed in a manner such that a sense of confidence is developed in each rural inhabitant for his entire life. In a kindergarten, at school, during service in the army, during the course of establishing a family or when at work or during recreation, each individual must display concern for the farm. Taking into account the tense nature of the manpower balance, we are aware of the great economic importance of this approach. A worker will remain in the countryside when he comes to learn that he will be able to live better and work better there.

For those whose work out on the land has become a vital requirement, and particularly from the standpoint of spiritual values, we must furnish assistance when they reach the age of retirement and are no longer able to carry out all of their work. A maximum amount of assistance must be provided to those who, figuratively speaking, have invested their soil in the land. At the present time, there are 19,000 single women and 4,300 elderly men living in the rural areas. And there are many among them who must be offered assistance, since the peasants (at least among the people of this generation) have difficulty keeping pace with the rapid tempo of modern life and may be too embarrassed to request assistance for themselves.

Usually, the amount of assistance required is not very great -- as a rule, the hay must be mowed or the soil tilled. Obviously the farms must not take over the obligations of people who have reached retirement age and yet some thought should be given to the creation of a patronage service. The situation must be



monitored to ensure that thoughtful concern does not produce the wrong results -- and that a consumer mood is not formed.

Work on a private plot also serves to counter alcoholism and other harmful forms of leisure behavior and it provides active recreation for mentally active individuals.

Experience has shown that small-scale producers are not left to the mercy of fate. Small-scale production is an object of planning. The plans coordinate the tasks and small-scale production with the resources and they define the obligations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other institutes and enterprises with regard to small-scale production. The private plots take advantage of the services offered by the state veterinary network and they are provided with professional advice by farm specialists, agroindustrial associations, seed control laboratories, land reclamation administrations and other state institutes.

The population's requirements for young livestock and poultry stock are being satisfied, the sale of mixed feed has been organized and assistance is being furnished with regard to the shipping of the feed and assistance is also being provided in feed production and in the sale of surplus agricultural products. The genetic potential of cattle at individual private plots is being improved and pedigree sheep and broilers having fine meat qualities and so forth are being sold to the population. When one further takes into account the fact that the veterinary pharmacies have for sale such items as biostimuli, vitamins, mineral substances and so forth, then it would appear that the private plots have the capability of organizing production operations at the modern scientific level.

And in field crop husbandry the potential for employing scientific achievements is almost the same as in animal husbandry. Small-scale producers who are engaging in gardening and agriculture are now able to use modern and highly productive varieties of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries and thus they can obtain healthy seed for table and feed varieties of potatoes using the meristematic method. The plant protection service monitors the appearance of plant pests and diseases and furnishes special advice.

Substantial assistance is also being furnished in the construction of housing and production facilities. As a result of preferential treatment in the issuing of credits and assistance in the form of construction materials and in carrying out the construction itself, individual construction has been enlivened considerably in those regions where opportunities exist for the maintenance of livestock.

But there are also shortcomings. For example, the mastering of the production of miniature tractors, some small implements and tools of manual labor is proceeding very slowly, the clerical work associated with the creation of horticultural cooperatives is complicated to an excessive degree, the planning for gardening buildings is very costly and construction services have not been developed adequately. The processing of products -- curing of meat, preparation of canned goods, dressing of hides, squeezing of juice from fruit and berries and so forth -- must be organized better.

One of the most alarming shortcomings is the fact that, just as in the past, grain, groats and other valuable food products, in view of the fact that they are cheap, are still being fed to the livestock. Here we do not have in mind waste food scraps which should be fed to the livestock. For the meat of a young bull raised on grain on a private plot, the producer receives up to 6 rubles per kilogram (in dressed weight). This same producer puts this money in his pocket and buys meat for himself through the trade network at 2 rubles per kilogram. Low grain prices are very costly to the national economy and they lower the respect for grain.

In short, the field for activity is very broad. Improvements in and the development of the organizational structure of the APK are creating the prerequisites for solving these very important problems from the standpoint of the national economy. The Food Program is a national endeavor. If we act together and if we combine the efforts and interests of all workers, then we will be able to overcome all obstacles placed in our path.

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## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### MESYATS ON INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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/Article by V. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture: "Intensification of Agricultural Production -- One of the Chief Conditions for Carrying Out the Food Program"/

/Text Agricultural intensification is an objective and constantly growing process which encompasses all branches and aspects of agricultural production. V.I. Lenin pointed out that the intensification of farming "is neither a random, local or spasmodic, but rather it is a general phenomenon of all civilized countries".

Under the conditions of developed socialism, intensification is a most important component part of the agrarian policies of the CPSU, the basic directions for which were defined during the May (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and developed during the 23d-26th party congresses and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This program of the party is based upon the creation of the economic conditions required for further developing the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, providing agriculture with a powerful logistical base, consistent intensification of production based upon all-round mechanization, the use of chemical processes and extensive land reclamation, the accelerated introduction of scientific achievements and leading experience, improvements in the forms for production organization and technology and raised material interest of rural workers in the results of their work.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, during which the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 was examined and approved in conformity with the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress, was an important stage in the development of the party's modern agrarian policies. The decisions and documents of the Plenum appear as a scientifically sound and mutually compatible program of actions, which are permeated by Leninist concern for the welfare of the Soviet people. The goal of the measures called for in the Food Program -- as rapidly as possible, to carry out the task of supplying the country's population with a continuous supply of food goods, while achieving a substantial improvement in the nutritional structure.

The satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people has been and continues to be a principal program requirement of our party and a task of both economic and socio-political importance.

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\* V.I. Lenin. Complete Works, Vol. 27, p 168.

This was emphasized once again in the speech delivered by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko during the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, in which he discussed the pressing problems concerned with the implementation of the Food Program.

A highly developed and efficiently functioning agroindustrial complex -- this is a necessary condition for further improving the material well-being of the people and raising the efficiency of the country's national economy.

Today agriculture is confronted with the task of achieving higher levels in the production of grain and technical crops and supplying the people with food products, particularly meat, milk, fruit and vegetables. The chief means for achieving the planned goals -- accelerating the conversion of the branch over to the intensive path of development and achieving a considerable increase in the return being realized from the potential created at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This requires the use of new approaches, a decisive improvement in the work of the agroindustrial associations, an increase in the level of all economic work, the extensive introduction of cost accounting and the collective contract and the use of other economic levers.

The solutions for the tasks defined in the Food Program are being achieved through the creation in our country of a powerful and efficient national economic complex, one which encompasses all elements of social production. Its structure consists of multiple-branch industry, large-scale socialist agriculture, leading science and skilled cadres of workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and economic leaders.

Based upon combining the achievements of scientific-technical progress with the advantages of the socialist system, it has become possible to realize a sharp change in the economy directed towards satisfying more completely the diverse material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government considered it necessary to implement substantial changes in the distribution of national income in favor of agriculture and its associated branches. Whereas the proportion of capital investments for agricultural development for an entire complex of operations, with regard to the overall volume of capital investments in the national economy during the 7th Five-Year Plan amounted to 20 percent and during the 8th Five-Year Plan -- 23, during the 9th Five-Year Plan it increased to 26 percent, during the 10th -- to 27, during the 11th -- to 27.3 and during the 12th Five-Year Plan it will increase to 27-28 percent.

In consistently carrying out the program of agrarian policies, the party and the Soviet people have solved a broad range of problems associated with improving agriculture and the country's entire agroindustrial complex. The logistical base of agriculture has been restored from a quality standpoint. The branch's fixed productive capital, a most important element for improving kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, increased from 77 billion rubles worth in 1965 to 260 billion rubles worth in 1982, or by a factor of almost 3.4. Compared to 1965 when there were 14,200 rubles worth of fixed productive capital of an agricultural nature for every 100 hectares of agricultural land, in 1982 -- 47,500 rubles worth, or more by a factor of 3.3. The power engineering

capabilities per 100 hectares of sowing area amounted respectively to 114 and 320 horsepower, or an increase by a factor of 2.8.

The nature and essence of agricultural labor changed radically. During the period under review the power-worker ratio for agricultural labor increased by more than a factor of 3.3 and the electrical power-worker ratio -- roughly by a factor of 8. At the present time, the agricultural workers have at their disposal 2,720,000 tractors, 810,000 grain harvesting combines, 1,750,000 trucks and a large quantity of various types of agricultural machines. All of this made it possible to mechanize completely the principal field operations -- plowing, sowing of grain crops, cotton and sugar beets and the harvesting of grain and silage crops. The mechanization of other types of operations is nearing completion: planting of potatoes, inter-row tilling of sugar beet, corn and cotton sowings, haying operations, cleaning of grain, harvesting of corn for grain, loading of grain upon shipment from threshing floors, loading of potatoes and so forth.

Much has been accomplished in the mechanization of operations on the livestock farms and complexes of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and inter-farm enterprises. In 1982, for example, the following operations were mechanized: milking of cows by 92 percent, issuing of water on cattle farms -- by 92, swine raising farms -- by 94, poultry raising farms -- by 96 percent; issuing of feed -- respectively by 50, 68 and 88 percent; removal of farmyard manure from facilities -- by 79, 88 and 88 percent. The growth in the all-round mechanization of operations in field crop husbandry and animal husbandry provided a strong foundation for accelerating the rates for raising labor productivity and the skills and professional expertise of agricultural workers.

The successes achieved in the chemical industry made it possible to increase sharply the production of mineral fertilizers. The use of chemical processes is becoming a decisive factor with regard to the intensification of agriculture and accelerating scientific-technical progress within the branch. Studies have shown that one half of all field crop husbandry output, and up to two thirds in the nonchernozem zone, are being achieved through the use of fertilizers. The value of the products obtained following the chemical protection of plants exceeds 8 billion rubles annually.

The deliveries of mineral fertilizers (in a conversion for 100 percent nutrients) increased from 6.3 million tons in 1965 to 20.1 million tons in 1982, or an increase by a factor of 3.2. As a result, all sowings of technical crops, potatoes and vegetables and both irrigated and drained lands are presently being supplied with optimum fertilizer norms. Considerably more mineral fertilizer is being applied in behalf of the grain and forage crops and also meadow and pasture lands.

One of the chief trends in the intensification of agricultural production is that of extensive land reclamation work. In view of the fact that considerable areas of the country's agricultural lands are concentrated in the arid steppe zones of the Volga region, the north Caucasus, the central-chernozem region, the southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals and Siberia, irrigation makes it possible for agriculture to be more productive and stable.

During the 9th and 10th five-year plans and 2 years of this current five-year plan alone, 9.6 million hectares of irrigated and 9.4 million hectares of drained lands were placed in operation using both state and kolkhoz resources. At the present time, there are 33 million hectares of reclaimed land, or more by a factor of 1.9 than the figure for 1965. The country is obtaining one third of its field crop husbandry output from these lands, including all of its cotton and rice, three fourths of its vegetables, one half of the fruit and grapes and a considerable portion of the feed.

The acceleration in scientific-technical progress and consistent production intensification have created important prerequisites for converting the branches of farming and animal husbandry over to an industrial basis.

Substantial improvements have taken place in the branches which provide services for agriculture. In essence, such branches as machine-building for animal husbandry and feed production, rural construction and the mixed feed and microbiological industry have been created anew. Increases have taken place in the production capabilities of those branches associated with the procurement, storage and processing of agricultural products. Improvements have been noted in the area of supplying the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with personnel. Approximately 2 million specialists possessing higher or secondary-specialized educations and more than 4.5 million tractor operator-mechanics and motor vehicle operators are working in the rural areas. The number of highly skilled workers in other mass professions has increased.

Much has been accomplished in connection with the social reorganization of the rural areas. Compared to 1965, the average monthly wage of manual workers and sovkhos employees had increased by a factor of 2.1 in 1982 and the wages of kolkhoz members -- by a factor of 2.5; an improvement took place in the pensions for agricultural workers. During the 1966-1983 period, at kolkhozes and sovkhoses, 296 million square meters of housing space were placed in operation and also childrens' pre-school establishments for 2.9 million billets and clubs and palaces of culture -- for 6.9 million billets.

The carrying out of measures concerned with implementing the party's agrarian policies, notwithstanding the well known difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather conditions experienced in recent years, produced an increase in 1983 of up to 134 billion rubles worth of gross agricultural output, or 45.7 billion more rubles than in 1965.

The growth dynamics in the production of farming and animal husbandry products are shown in the table on the following page.

In carrying out the tasks of the country's Food Program, an important role was played by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, during which specific measures were adopted for improving management, raising the level of organization and responsibility and strengthening state, labor and planning discipline. These measures have received the warm support and approval of all workers and they have produced definite positive results.

In 1983, despite the unfavorable weather conditions in a number of regions throughout the country, agricultural output increased by 5 percent compared to

1982. Moreover, in the Russian Federation this increase amounted to 6 percent, in Kazakhstan -- 11, Kirghizia -- 10, Belorussia and Estonia -- 9, Latvia -- 7 and in Lithuania -- 6 percent. The entire increase in output was achieved as a result of improved labor productivity (by 6 percent).

(in millions of tons)

Type of Product	1961-1965 (annual average)	1976-1980 (annual average)	1981-1983 (annual average)	1983
Cotton	5.0	8.9	9.4	9.2
Sugar beets	59.2	88.7	71.3	81.8
Vegetables	16.9	26.3	28.7	29.1
Fruit and grapes*	6.4	15.0	18.3	17.8
Meat (dressed weight)	9.3	14.8	15.5	16.0
Milk	64.7	92.7	92.1	96.4
Eggs, billions	28.7	63.1	72.6	74.7

More grain and sugar beets were sold to the state than was the case in 1982 and the plans for the sale of vegetables, potatoes, flax fiber, tea leaves and tobacco were overfulfilled. The cotton growers harvested their planned yield of raw cotton. In the process, a considerable increase took place in the purchases of highly valuable fine fiber varieties of cotton. The plan for hay purchases was overfulfilled for the very first time and adequate quantities of haylage and silage were placed in storage.

Definite successes were achieved in animal husbandry. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfilled their established tasks for selling animal husbandry products to the state. Compared to 1982, the purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 1.5 million tons, milk -- by 5.4 million tons and eggs -- by 1.8 billion units and this was achieved as a result of improved productivity with an increase taking place simultaneously in the number of livestock and poultry.

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies were strengthened considerably. As a result of an increase in the sales volume, raised purchase prices, the introduction of bonuses and improvements in the quality of the products, their earnings were raised by roughly 20 billion rubles. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes earned 23.3 billion rubles worth of profits. In the process, the level of total profitability for agricultural production reached 21 percent. An increase took place in the number of profitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A worthy contribution towards implementation of the Food Program was made by the agricultural workers in the Volga region, the TsChO /Central Black Earth Region/ and the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR. It is important to note that in 1983 all of the oblasts and autonomous republics in the nonchernozem zone fulfilled their purchase plans for grain, milk and the overwhelming majority of them -- the plans for the purchasing of livestock and poultry. This testifies to the fact that the program implemented by the party for transforming this vast zone is producing results and exerting a positive effect on agricultural development.

In 1983 the tempo for the social transformation of the rural areas was accelerated. Increases took place in housing and cultural-domestic construction, in the construction of public health and educational facilities and also in the installation of gas facilities and in road construction. The process of carrying out improvements in the overall production-social infrastructure for the rural areas is continuing.

At the same time, as mentioned in the report delivered by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary to the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev during the All-Union Conference on the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, the overall situation is less than satisfactory notwithstanding the encouraging advances realized in the agrarian sector. During 3 years of the five-year plan and compared to the planned tasks, agriculture fell short in its deliveries of grain, livestock, poultry, meat, milk and other products to the state.

At many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, poor use is still being made of the land -- our principal resource -- and the equipment, organic and mineral fertilizers and other logistical resources are not being utilized in an efficient manner. Large unused reserves are available in animal husbandry. The milk yields and weight increases in the livestock are still low at many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, proper attention is not being given to breeding and zooveterinary work, a high level of barrenness in brood stock is being tolerated and considerable cattle losses are occurring as a result of cattle plague. All of these shortcomings in farming and animal husbandry have brought about a considerable shortfall in the production of field and farm products and they have slowed down the fulfillment of state plans at many kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

This is why the problems concerned with implementing the Food Program are constantly the objects of attention by the party and government, since this is truly a national and all-state task. In speaking before the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko emphasized that when summarizing the results of work already carried out we must analyze constantly and thoroughly the manner in which all of our large-scale socio-economic programs are being implemented, programs such as the food and power engineering plans.

During the 1980's, the agricultural workers must strive to achieve these new large-scale and very important goals. The Food Program calls for grain production during the 12th Five-Year Plan to be raised to 250-255 million tons compared to 205 million tons during the 10th Five-Year Plan, meat to 20-20.5 million tons compared to 14.8 million tons, milk to 104-106 million tons compared to 92.7 million tons and eggs to 78-79 billion units compared to 63.1 billion units. A great amount of work must be carried out in connection with increasing the gross yields of sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, vegetables, fruit and all other crops.

The carrying out of these tasks will be achieved through the creation of a strong logistical base. Thus, approximately 190 billion rubles worth of capital investments will be utilized in agriculture during this current five-year plan. During the current decade, the rural areas will be supplied with 3,740,000-3,780,000 tractors and 1,170,000 grain harvesting combines and other



items of agricultural equipment, the total value of which is in the neighborhood of 67-70 billion rubles. By the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan, electric power consumption will have increased to 210-235 billion kilowatt hours. This will make it possible to complete for the most part the all-round mechanization of farming and animal husbandry by 1990. The deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the rural areas will reach 30-32 million tons, chemical plant protection agents -- 750,000-790,000 tons and chemical feed additives -- 1.2 million tons. The area of irrigated lands will be increased to 23-25 million hectares and that of drained lands -- to 18-19 million hectares.

Today a chief concern is that of placing all existing internal reserves and potential in operation in a persistent and purposeful manner and utilizing the resources allocated and the tremendous economic, scientific-technical and production potential which agriculture has at its disposal in a manner such that a maximum return will be realized.

A key problem in agriculture has been and continues to be that of accelerating the intensification of grain production. The task consists of satisfying, during the next few years, the country's increasing requirements for high quality food and forage grain, creating state grain reserves and having grain resources available for export.

While keeping the grain crop sowing areas stable, the principal path to be followed for intensifying grain production is that of raising the yields in all areas. During the decade, the grain crop yield must be raised by 6-7 quintals and reach 21-22 quintals per hectare by 1990.

A most important condition for raising the yields for grain and other crops is that of introducing zonal and scientifically sound farming systems into operations in all areas. Following the 1980 All-Union Agronomic Conference, these systems were developed and now are being introduced actively into operations in a majority of the oblasts, krais and republics throughout the country.

A scientific system of farming is a complex of measures which call for the creation of favorable conditions for stable growth in the production of grain, feed and other field crop husbandry products in each republic, oblast and rayon and on each farm. It includes efficient crop rotation plans which combine an optimum structure for the area under crops with the required proportion of clean fallow, especially in the arid zones; the rapid introduction into operations out on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields of highly productive varieties and hybrids, based upon industrial seed production; the highly effective use of organic and mineral fertilizers, reclaimed lands and equipment; the mastering of industrial technologies and the extensive introduction of progressive forms for organization and wages.

In conformity with the farming systems already developed, the area of clean fallow in 1983 reached 19.5 million hectares, or 5.8 million more hectares than in 1980. The structure of the area under crops was improved. The pulse crop area, for example, increased during this period by 1.5 million hectares, corn for grain -- by 2.2 million hectares and perennial grasses -- by 3.7 million hectares.

Improvements were carried out with regard to the predecessor crop arrangements for winter crops. Over the past 3 years, the planting of winter crops following clean and occupied fallow increased by 4.7 million hectares and following cereal grain crops -- a reduction by almost 5 million hectares. Measures were undertaken aimed at expanding the sowings of winter rye. The introduction into operations of highly productive winter rye varieties and improvements in the technology employed in cultivating this crop served to ensure that adequate quantities were sold to the state in 1983.

The farming systems called for the introduction of efficient crop rotation plans in all areas. According to the situation on 1 November 1983, they were introduced into operations at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the country on an area of 203.1 million hectares (or 95 percent) and mastered on 166.8 million hectares (or 78 percent) of arable land.

The use of anti-erosion soil cultivation methods is being expanded. In 1983, non-mouldboard soil cultivation was employed on an area of 49.2 million hectares, or almost 16 million more hectares than the average for the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. For the winter crops, instead of plowing light tilling of the soil is carried out using sweeps, disk implements and multiple-purpose units. Such tilling was carried out on 8.4 million hectares in behalf of this year's harvest.

In conformity with the farming systems in each oblast, kray and republic, measures are being carried out in connection with converting seed production for agricultural crops over to an industrial basis and this is expected to produce definite positive results. The proportion of sowings of regionalized grain crop varieties has increased to 95-98 percent of the overall area. The quality of the seed is being improved. Approximately 77 percent of the spring grain crop seed sown in behalf of the 1983 harvest was categorized as being 1st or 2d class of the sowing standard, compared to only 68.6 percent in 1981.

In 1983 the sowing areas for new and regionalized for the very first time grain crop varieties and hybrids reached 32 million hectares for the country as a whole, or 26 percent of the entire sowing area. As a result of persistent creative work performed over a period of many years by the plant breeders, such highly productive varieties of winter rye as Chulpan, Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2, spring wheat Tselinnaya-20 and Tselinnaya-21, spring barley Donetsk-8 and peas Neosypayushchiysya-1 entered into widespread use.

One important trend associated with the further intensification of farming -- the development of industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops. The extent of their introduction into operations is increasing with each passing year. Compared to 1980 when they were used on an area of 1.8 million hectares, in 1983 -- on 6.8 million hectares. The introduction of such technologies provided an increase in the corn yield of 6.7 quintals per hectare sunflowers -- 4.1, soybeans -- 3.5, rape -- 6.8, lentils -- 3.8, sugar beets -- 25, potatoes -- 61.3, carrots -- 115 and onions -- 58 quintals per hectare.

An object of special concern by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agricultural organs is that of intensifying in every possible way the production of strong and durum class wheat. In 1985 the country's farms must add 8 million tons of

strong and 2.3 million tons of durum wheat to the state resources. This is an important task when one considers that in recent years the plans for delivering high quality grain to the state have not been fulfilled. Specialists attached to the ministry have developed and are making available to the various areas all-round programs for increasing the production of durum and strong wheat. All of the prerequisites required for ensuring that the tasks set forth in these programs will be fulfilled are being created.

Simultaneously with increasing the gross yields of wheat, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are carrying out measures aimed at raising the quality of the grain. Towards this end, they are introducing foliar top dressings on an extensive scale, ensuring that the sowings are protected against diseases and pests and organizing thorough preparation and correct formation for the batches of commodity grain.

A most important task is that of eliminating the lag that has developed in the production and procurements of grain crops and raising the cropping power and yields for buckwheat, millet and rice.

For the purpose of ensuring a self-supporting humus balance in the soil, the scientifically sound farming systems call for not less than 7 tons of organic fertilizer to be applied to the soil in the country's principal farming regions. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, many oblasts of the Ukraine and Moscow, Leningrad and other oblasts of the Russian Federation are already applying 8-15 tons of organic material per hectare. However, for the country as a whole only 4.2 tons of organic material are being applied per hectare of arable land. This is why the Food Program has called for organic fertilizer applications to be increased to 1.2 billion tons in 1985 and to 1.5 billion tons in 1990.

Improvements are being realized in the use of mineral fertilizers. Efficient methods for applying them are being employed more extensively. In behalf of the 1983 harvest, mineral fertilizer was applied to the rows, simultaneously with the sowing of the grain crops, on an area of 72.5 million hectares, or on 9.2 million more hectares than in 1980. The areas on which root and foliar top dressings are applied to the winter crops are being expanded.

In raising the yields for the production of grain and other farming products, an important role is played by reclaimed lands. Many farms in Uzbekistan, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia and in Stavropol and Krasnodar krais are realizing a high return from the use of their irrigated and drained lands. Industrial technologies are being introduced into operations on an extensive scale and use is being made of progressive forms for organization and wages. These actions are making it possible to obtain high and stable agricultural crop yields.

At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are still not using their reclaimed lands in an efficient manner. In recent years, resources have been used mainly for new land reclamation construction, with insufficient resources being made available for modernization. As mentioned during the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, this is to a certain degree the result of the departmental stand taken by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Its organizations willingly undertake

costly projects while at the same time they tend to avoid the carrying out of cultural-technical work or the modernization of systems.

A stable increase in grain production is greatly dependent upon the kolkhozes and sovkhozes being adequately supplied with powerful tractors, highly productive harvesting machines and other items of equipment and upon the rapid completion of all-round mechanization of the grain economy. Improvements in the utilization of the machine-tractor pool, the use of new and progressive forms and methods for organizing mechanized operations and growth in the professional expertise of the machine operators -- all of this constitutes a reliable foundation for shortening the periods for the carrying out of field work, for reducing losses and for increasing the gross yields of grain and other products.

The effectiveness of these scientifically sound farming systems is convincingly borne out by the experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all of the country's zones, farms which from year to year have been steadily increasing their production of grain and other products. For example, the grain yield at the Kaz'minskiy Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray increased from an average of 25 quintals per hectare during the years of the 9th Five-Year Plan to 37.9 quintals per hectare during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The sugar beet yield during this period increased from 237 to 410 quintals per hectare. As a result, during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the kolkhoz increased its production of sugar beets by more than twofold, grain -- by 22 percent, milk -- by 55, meat -- by 50 and wool -- by 40 percent. The average grain crop yield during the 1981-1983 period was 42.9 quintals per hectare. The grain yield at the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast increased from 24 quintals per hectare during the 8th Five-Year Plan to an average of 48.1 quintals per hectare during the 1976-1980 period and 46.9 quintals per hectare during the 1981-1983 period. Over the past 3 years, the average grain crop yields at kolkhozes were as follows: imeni Kalinin in the Mordovian ASSR -- 38.9 quintals per hectare, Vlast' Sovetov in Gorkiy Oblast -- 39.2 quintals per hectare, imeni Kalinin in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast -- 50.1 quintals per hectare, Ukraina in Khmel'nitskiy Oblast -- 48.7 quintals per hectare, Progress in Grodno Oblast -- 44.9 quintals per hectare, Tervete in the Latvian SSR -- 46.5 quintals per hectare and at the sovkhozes Gigant in the Tatar ASSR -- 41.7 quintals per hectare and Borodulinskiy in Sverdlovsk Oblast -- 39.3 quintals per hectare.

However, in many oblasts and republics the sowing areas for pulse crops, durum and strong wheat, grain corn and sunflowers and also the technologies used for cultivating them are still not at levels that can ensure the gross yields called for in the Food Program. Measures for improving the planting of agricultural crops in zones considered to be most favorable for their cultivation, specialization and production concentration are being implemented in a weak manner. The chief reason for this lies in the fact that the great differences in the yields for grain and other agricultural crops, in regions having the same natural-climatic conditions, have still not been eliminated.

In order to raise the effectiveness of the increasing volumes of mineral fertilizer being applied, a thorough analysis should once again be carried out, taking into account the latest achievements of science and practical experience,

of their use by crops and zones throughout the country. Special attention should be given to increasing the volumes and raising the quality of the lime materials being supplied to agriculture for the liming of acid soils, especially in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR. The introduction of industrial technologies into operations is being held up by a shortage of chemical agents for protecting plants, and particularly herbicides and pesticides, in terms of both the assortment and volumes for their production.

Special urgency is attached to the development and organization of the production of machines for applying mineral fertilizer uniformly to the soil and to the creation of highly productive equipment for use in applying liquid fertilizers and also herbicides and fungicides. The lag that has developed in the production of modern equipment required for the increased use of chemical processes and the low technical level of the machines employed for applying fertilizers and pesticides are lowering the return being realized from the resources invested in farming.

An important trend in farming is the introduction of energy-conserving anti-erosion methods for tilling the soil and cultivating the agricultural crops. However the majority of machines and implements in the anti-erosion complex have become obsolete. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being supplied with very little equipment for use in combating water erosion of soils. In this regard, improvements in and the modernization of existing units and also the development of new soil cultivation and sowing machines, taking into account the zonal soil-climatic peculiarities of the country, is considered to be an urgent task at the present time.

The problem concerned with supplying agriculture with a field caterpillar tractor, in view of the fact that the DT-75 and T-4 tractors are not very productive and do not meet modern requirements, is becoming more acute. The elimination of these and other shortcomings in the intensification of the grain economy and all branches of farming -- is one of the most important tasks of the agroindustrial associations and their APK /agroindustrial complex/ partners.

Great and important tasks must be carried out in animal husbandry, which has been and continues to be a very important front for work in the rural areas. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes can achieve the high goals called for in the Food Program, as discussed above, only if animal husbandry is converted over to the intensive path of development in all areas and the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry is raised sharply. On the average for the country as a whole, only one fifth of the cows are producing 3,000 kilograms or more of milk annually. By 1990 the average milk yield per cow at kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country must be raised by 500-600 kilograms, with the annual milk yields in regions of developed animal husbandry operations being increased to 4,000 kilograms. In addition, the average weight for a head of cattle sold for meat purposes at 17-18 months of age must be raised to 400-500 kilograms. As yet, the productivity of the livestock at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes is increasing only slowly.

The chief trends with regard to the further intensification of animal husbandry operations are -- first of all, improvements in selection-breeding work, especially the holsteinization of domestic dairy strains of cattle, improvements

in the reproduction of the herd and in zootechnical and veterinary work, the introduction of new and progressive forms for labor organization and wages which will stimulate high final results, the use of scientific achievements and leading experience on an extensive scale and also the planned conversion of the branch over to industrial technologies. A great amount of work has been carried out in this regard. Large highly mechanized poultry factories have been created in all oblasts, krays and republics and this has made it possible to increase egg production sharply and to solve the problem of satisfying the population's requirements for them. The capabilities for producing the meat of broiler chickens are being increased. Industrial methods are being introduced into dairy animal husbandry on a more extensive scale, for the fattening of cattle and for use in swine breeding, fur farming and in other branches. Over the past 9 years alone, the number of animal husbandry complexes and sites throughout the country has increased from 1,237 to 3,618. Of this number, 2,405 complexes were created for the production of milk, 397 for the raising and fattening of cattle, 591 for swine breeding, 225 for the raising of non-calving young cows and 167 for the raising of sheep. Of the overall production volumes, the animal husbandry complexes produce 6 percent of the milk and the weight increases in cattle and 31 percent of the weight increases in swine.

Compared to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and inter-farm enterprises, the animal husbandry complexes have higher productivity for their livestock and better economic indicators. In 1983 the average milk yield per cow at dairy complexes was 2,798 kilograms of milk and this figure was greater than that for kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 434 kilograms or 18 percent; the average daily weight increase during the fattening of cattle reached 629 grams and for swine -- 439. These figures were higher than those for kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 140 and 100 grams respectively, or by 29 and 30 percent.

A high level of all-round mechanization and automation is making it possible to increase considerably the workload per worker. In 1983, one operator at the complexes was capable of servicing 199 head of cattle or 327 head of swine and these figures were higher by a factor of 3-3.5 than those for conventional farms. The direct labor expenditures per quintal of milk at the complexes were 5.5 manhours or 1.5 times less; per quintal of weight increase in cattle -- 11.6 manhours or less by a factor of 4 and for a quintal of weight increase in swine -- 7.7 manhours, that is, lower by a factor of 3.8. The production cost for a quintal of weight increase in cattle does not exceed 155 rubles and that for swine -- 135 rubles, or lower respectively by 33 and 34 percent.

All of this data indicates that fine results can be achieved if a skilful approach is employed in organizing industrial animal husbandry operations. And this once again indicates that we must proceed boldly in converting animal husbandry over to a modern industrial basis.

At the same time, some animal husbandry complexes are still developing their production capabilities only slowly, they are not displaying proper concern for creating their own stable feed base, they are tolerating deviations from the technology and reliable veterinary protection is not being provided. All of this is bringing about low livestock productivity, high expenditures per unit of output and non-fulfillment of the established production plans. The attention of the agroindustrial associations and the entire zootechnical and veterinary service is presently being concentrated on eliminating these shortcomings.

Intensive feed production operations, which serve to provide each enterprise, farm and complex with diverse and balanced types of feed, are becoming a decisive factor with regard to improving all of the quality indicators for animal husbandry.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out in recent years directed towards strengthening and developing the feed base for animal husbandry. The volumes of coarse and succulent feeds have increased and improvements achieved in their quality. Even greater goals must be pursued in feed production both during this current year and in future years. The Food Program has called for the country's feed production to be raised to 540-550 million tons of feed units by 1990. This requires increases in the production of coarse and succulent feeds through improvements in the structure of the sowing areas for forage crops, increases in their yields and improvements both in the use and productivity of the natural feed lands in the interest of obtaining maximum quantities of pasture feed.

The efficiency of field feed production and the meadow and pasture economy is determined to a large degree by the extent to which the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are supplied with seed for highly productive forage crops and grasses. Recently, definite positive advances were achieved in this regard, especially in the production of clover and alfalfa seed. This year the country's requirements for alfalfa seed have been almost satisfied. The current task consists of producing sufficient leguminous grass seed during 1984, so as to be able to satisfy completely the increasing requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for such seed.

A requirement also exists for making more complete use of the potential afforded by irrigated lands for the cultivation of forage crops, lands which can provide the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with 2-3 crops and produce considerable quantities of coarse and succulent feed. The solving of this task is associated with intensifying the work concerned with raising technological discipline, employing scientifically sound fertilizer dosages and observing the watering regime. At the same time, an important problem is that of further raising the quality of the feed and reducing nutrient losses during harvest operations and storage. Indeed, notwithstanding the fact that the quality of the feed has improved noticeably in recent years, in 1983 only 68 percent of the silage procured was of 1st or 2d class quality, haylage -- 58 and hay -- 64 percent. This is why greater attention is now being given to the campaign for improved quality. Measures are being undertaken to ensure that during the feed procurement period all of the feed harvesting equipment is used in the most efficient manner possible, that the harvesting and procurement operations are carried out during the optimum periods, that a maximum amount of the feed is checked for quality and that an expansion is achieved in the construction of standard good quality storehouses.

In assigning a specialized branch character to feed production, the leaders and specialists of farms and agroindustrial associations are devoting special attention to increasing the production of coarse and succulent feeds, to ensuring that they are properly balanced in terms of protein and other components and to their efficient utilization, such that a considerable reduction will be realized in the consumption of grain for feed purposes.

At the present time, with the rural areas possessing powerful economic and scientific-technical potential, our party, in addition to increasing agricultural production, is also devoting a great amount of attention to raising its efficiency to the maximum possible degree and improving the quality indicators in each production sector, at all levels of control and at each working position. A most urgent and vital task is that of producing greater quantities of better quality products and with reduced expenditures of labor and resources.

Extensive experience accumulated over a period of many years reveals convincingly that stable production growth with minimal expenditures is achieved at those kolkhozes and sovkhoses where constant improvements are realized in intra-organizational accounting. At the present time, it has been introduced into operations at 32,000 kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This work became especially active following the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the extensive use of the brigade contract method and other progressive forms for labor organization and material incentives.

At the same time, the leaders and specialists of both farms and agricultural organs at a considerable number of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not devoting proper attention to this very important managerial method. Quite often formalism is tolerated and the subunits are not always supplied with a permanent staff of workers, agricultural land or fixed capital. The carrying out of the Food Program and the use of limits for logistical expenditures are being controlled in an irregular manner and the bureau of economic analysis is not performing its job properly.

The introduction of intra-organizational accounting does not require additional resources and it is accessible to each farm. Nevertheless, it is still not being employed by 26 percent of the kolkhozes and 27 percent of the sovkhoses. There have been instances where intra-organizational accounting was introduced in a formal manner and yet a thorough analysis of the status of affairs on the farm was not carried out, measures for employing moral and material incentives are being implemented in only a weak manner and serious decisions are being handed down in the absence of proper economic justification.

The causes of such a situation -- failure to appreciate the value of intra-organizational accounting and weak interest on the part of the farm leaders and specialists in economic problems and at times a lack of desire to concern themselves with these problems.

Our party's central committee quite fairly requires that work in this most important sector be corrected in a decisive manner, that cost accounting be viewed as a reliable lever for raising economic efficiency, that all kolkhoz and sovkhos subunits be converted over during the next few years to intra-organizational accounting and that their operational results be evaluated taking into account the economic indicators achieved and particularly the levels for expenditures and labor productivity.

One of the principal trends in the campaign to increase the quantity and improve the quality of agricultural products and to raise labor productivity is that of making extensive use of progressive forms for labor organization and stimulation,



particularly the collective contract. This progressive form must become the principal one at agricultural enterprises prior to the end of the five-year plan.

The agricultural organs are exercising special control over the work of low profitability and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plans for economic and social development call for the following in priority order: allocating the resources required for strengthening their logistical base and the active introduction into their operations of intra-organizational accounting and the collective contract. All-round organizational-technical measures are being developed and implemented in all areas directed towards eliminating completely unprofitable agricultural production operations.

A most important role in raising production efficiency and improving all economic work must be played by the new organs of control -- rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations -- which have already been in operation for more than a year. A considerable number of them are skilfully selecting the chief directions to be followed for solving the principal problems concerned with the development of agroindustrial production, they are concentrating resources on eliminating bottlenecks, they are achieving harmony in the work being carried out among partners and they are developing their production and social infrastructure for the future.

However, many agroindustrial associations are making only weak use of the economic methods of management and quite often they overlook such problems as the correct ratio between growth in labor productivity and wages, return on investments, the use of capital and the role played by these factors in strengthening the economy. And indeed the process of intensification cannot be reduced to merely the accumulation of capital. The chief concern in intensification -- raising output yield per unit of available or newly accessible material and financial resources.

Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz is capable of increasing output production, earning resources, raising profitability and reducing expenditures. One task of the agroindustrial associations -- ensuring that all of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are able to operate on a completely self-sustaining basis and that they fulfill their established state plans.

The agroindustrial associations have been granted extensive rights which they must utilize fully for strengthening economically sound interaction between agriculture and other branches of the APK and coordinating the operations of all of its elements. At the same time, all manifestations of departmentalism must be eliminated in a persistent and consistent manner and the entire mechanism of interaction must be organized in a manner such that the chief operational indicator for all of the partners will not be the profit earned by them for having provided services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but rather the high final result.

Under the new conditions of management, with decisive importance being attached to intensification and the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress into production operations, an increase is taking place in the role and importance of science as a direct productive force. A large number of scientific-research institutes are in operation throughout the country. Within the USSR Ministry of Agriculture system alone, including VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/, there

are 870 different scientific-research organizations and experimental stations, including 243 scientific-research institutes. There are more than 78,000 scientific workers, including 2,378 doctors of science, working at NII's /scientific-research institutes/ and at 104 agricultural VUZ's throughout the country. The agricultural workers are waiting upon them to make a great contribution towards the development and implementation of all-union and republic programs for increasing the production of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, meat, milk and all other types of agricultural products. Importance is attached to ensuring that the scientists continue to improve in a creative manner the scientifically sound systems for agricultural management, especially with regard to their adaptation to local zonal conditions and increasing the return from invested resources.

The scientific-research institutes must devote special attention to the carrying out of the large-scale program for land reclamation, to ensuring that the most efficient use is made of this golden fund and to the extensive introduction of programmed yields. Their studies must be concentrated upon such problems as plant breeding, the creation of new varieties, hybrids, strains and pedigree groups of animals which will be suitable for industrial production methods and resistant against droughts, diseases and pests.

The agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses also require studies to be carried out on such problems as improvements in planning, intensification, specialization, concentration and distribution of agricultural production, improving the mechanism for controlling such production, protecting the environment and the social development of the rural areas.

In response to the concern displayed by the party and government, the agricultural workers are doing everything possible to ensure that they will be able to solve the tasks advanced in the country's Food Program and to satisfy the increasing requirements of the Soviet people for food products and those of industry -- for agricultural raw materials.

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## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### RAPO OPERATIONS, APK STRUCTURE IN UZBEK SSR EVALUATED

Tashkent EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, May 84 pp 48-51

/Interview with Bektash Rakhimovich Rakhimov, chairman of the republic Committee for APK Matters of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers for the Uzbek SSR; data and place not specified/

/Text/ One and a half years have passed since the creation in the republic of the new administrative structure for the APK /agroindustrial complex/. One hundred and fifty nine RAPO's /rayon agroindustrial association/, 12 oblast and the Karakalpak republic association have been created and at the upper level -- the Committee for APK Matters of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers for the Uzbek SSR. The system is both efficient and simple of structure. Its complications are to be found within it: indeed it includes dozens of ministries and departments, hundreds of enterprises and institutes, all of which provide services for agriculture. On the territory of one rayon alone, the interests of a minimum of twelve departments come into contact with one another. It bears mentioning that the hottest points of the rural economy are located at the junctions between these departments and the agricultural enterprises. To coordinate their activities and direct them along the same channel -- for the purpose of raising output yield and lowering production costs -- this then is the chief task of the new administrative structure.

One and a half years is too short a period in which to obtain an economic analysis that is beyond question. But it is sufficient however for understanding the essence of the problems which will be encountered along the path leading to a successful solution of the task at hand.

Such is the subject of our discussion with the chairman of the republic committee, Bektash Rakhimovich Rakhimov.

/Question/ Bektash Rakhimovich! First of all, regarding the work of the committee itself. We are familiar with the fact that it meets monthly and, as a rule, to discuss important problems of the republic's APK. Is it possible

that the very list of these problems can furnish an appreciation of the scale and importance of the work involved?

Answer First of all, the committee was created for the purpose of coordinating the work of the ministries and departments included in the APK and for resolving problems which surface at the points where the branches and departments come together. In turn, this task has determined the structure of the committee. The leaders of all ministries and departments concerned with the production of agricultural products, their storage, procurement, processing and sale and also with providing services for agriculture are included in it as full and equal members.

The new administrative structure has made it possible to eliminate excess duplicate elements and also parallelism. As a result, the administrative staff has been reduced by 6,619 units. Improvements have been carried out in the administrative structure in Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, Goskomvudstroy, Minplodoovoshchkhov /Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/, Minvodkhoz /Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources/ and Minzag /Ministry of Procurements/. The rayon level of administration has been strengthened substantially. The personnel strength of the raysel'khozupravleniye organization -- the working organ of RAPO -- has increased by 30 percent. This increase is explained by the fact that new staff elements have appeared: for inter-branch relationships and planning, logistical support, capital construction, financing and subsidiary farms. Prior to the creation of the RAPO, there were 2,701 individuals working in the raysel'khozupravleniye organizations and today there are 3,434, with 2,579 of them possessing higher specialized educations.

The committee is focusing a maximum amount of attention on the implementation of the Food Program. This has to do mainly with those problems concerned with raising yields and increasing the production of all types of agricultural crops and reducing losses. Good yields are obtained from good seed and fertile soil. The committee raised for discussion the work of four ministries -- Minsel'khos, Minplodoovoshchkhoz, Minleskhos /Ministry of Forestry/, Minzag and also Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, SAO VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ and the republic's Uzsorsemovoshch Association for supplying the farms with seed and planting stock.

But the richer the yield, the more intensive the farming and the more urgency attached to the problem of soil fertility. There is a firm law of farming which holds: give back to the arable land that which you took from it and if you wish it to become more generous -- give back still more. Unfortunately, not all of the republic's farms recall this fact: aware, in particular, of the tremendous importance attached to crop rotation plans for sanitizing soils, they nevertheless choose to ignore them in actual practice, choosing instead to worry only about today. The land becomes tired and exhausted -- this must never be forgotten -- indeed it remains the principal source for food products for all generations to come.

The plan for the preservation and more complete use of products provides for such basic problems as the introduction of waste-free technologies and ensuring that the farms and procurement organizations are supplied with

packaging materials -- and this is by no means a trivial matter when one considers that the nails are supplied by one department, small boards by another, the boxes are assembled by a third and they are sold by still a fourth department. The committee is undertaking measures aimed at accelerating the conversion over to accepting livestock, milk and other animal husbandry and field crop husbandry products directly on the farms and the centralized shipping of these products using the transport equipment of the procurement organizations.

Concerning the partners. Many of the committee's meetings have been devoted to the assistance they provide to the rural areas: how services are being provided to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, how Minvodkhoz is utilizing capital investments for agricultural development, how the plans for capital construction in the APK branches are being carried out, on progress in the modernization and technical re-equipping of farms and the construction of feed preparation shops and so forth.

In response to initiative displayed by the committee, special decrees were adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers for the Uzbek SSR concerning a number of agricultural problems. In particular -- "On Measures for Completely Satisfying the Requirements of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, Other State Farms and the Population of the Uzbek SSR for High Quality Seed for Vegetable and Melon Crops, Fodder Root Crops and Garlic." This decree created a number of specialized sovkhozes, the procurement plans of which are oriented towards the principal product -- seed. A similar decree was adopted for cotton seed production.

The committee participated in a very active and energetic manner in differentiating the new purchase prices for raw cotton and making bonus payments for products sold to the state by low profitability and unprofitable farms.

The formation of rayon and oblast agroindustrial association and their working organs was completed and yet it would be erroneous to assume that the creation of associations would automatically bring about improvements in the system of management. A requirement exists for studying, mastering and further improving this mechanism such that it responds more fully to the assigned tasks. The committee is carrying out a considerable amount of work in this regard: normative documents for controlling the work of the associations have been issued and made available in the various areas, traveling sessions have been organized directly at the RAPO's, with complicated questions being explained using specific materials -- how to strengthen relationships with partners, how to create centralized funds, how to use economic levers. Specific assistance was furnished with regard to mastering the new elements of the administrative mechanism: payments for the output of low profitability and unprofitable farms, with bonuses added onto the purchase prices, approval of the rates for services provided by Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya and so forth.

[Question] Bektash Rakhimovich! More than 700 million rubles have been allocated for raising the procurement prices for cotton and other types of agricultural products and 165 million rubles -- for the bonuses added onto the prices for products produced by low profitability and unprofitable farms. What have been the overall results of management over the past year? What changes

have taken place in profitability? Did this money help the farms? Or once again -- did it aid in increasing the profits of the service departments? And did the farms start the year anew with credits?

/Answer/ Certainly, this assistance furnished by the state had a positive effect on the farm economies. In 1983 the sovkhoses of the republic's Minsel'khoz earned profits of 246 million rubles (in 1982 -- 21 million) and the profitability rose from 0.8 to 9.1 percent. During the year the net income of the kolkhozes increased from 478 to 702 million rubles and overall profitability -- from 18.9 to 28.2 percent.

The financial results of Minplodoovoshchkhov sovkhoses improved considerably. However, success was not achieved in eliminating unprofitable operations on all farms without exception. To a certain degree, this was the result of the unfavorable conditions experienced last year, conditions which tended to increase the cost of the products. But there are also unused reserves for lowering the production costs. In short, a great amount of work still remains to be carried out in this area. A chief concern in intensification is that of raising the yield of products per unit of material and financial resources being utilized. The state is not stingy with regard to furnishing assistance to agriculture, but specific measures must be undertaken in some areas in order to overcome backwardness. And here a very important role is played in the rural areas by the local soviets, the RAPO's and the economic service.

/Question/ The principal burden with regard to the practical administration of agriculture falls on a RAPO and its council. And here it seems to us that we are speaking not so much about the reorganization of the administrative system per se, as we are the psychological breakdown that has taken place in ideas and relationships. And this is always difficult. Is it not true that here, as nowhere else, strength, authority, decisiveness and conviction are required?

/Answer/ The RAPO councils have been extended great rights, including that of converting partners over to their own belief. The chairman of a RAPO council is an important figure in a rayon. First of all, he is the representative of Soviet authority -- the 1st deputy chairman of the rayispolkom /rayon executive committee/ and, secondly, all chairmen of RAPO councils are members of the bureaus of rayon party committees. Thus they merely have to use the authority granted to them in their practical work and consolidate it in their daily affairs. A study of this problem in the various areas reveals that in those areas where the chairman of a RAPO council performs in an energetic and decisive manner, the work is carried out in a more industrious manner, the relationships with partners are established on a new basis and improvements are realized in the managerial results. A lack of confidence and timidity on the part of some workers attached to rayon associations are often associated with a lack of knowledge of the normative documents and sluggish thought. By no means are all of the RAPO councils examining and approving the work plans of the service enterprises and organizations. And indeed it is here that the stage for combining branch and territorial planning commences. How then can complaints be addressed against partners for not having carried out the requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses? One of the most important levers for controlling the work of partners -- approval of the prices and rates for services rendered to agriculture. But the RAPO councils are not using them in a skilful manner.

During meetings of a council, problems of a secondary nature are often examined, while those concerned with improving inter-branch relationships are overlooked.

But there are also positive examples: the Romitanskiy RAPO in Bukhara Oblast, the Tashkentskiy RAPO in Tashkent Oblast and others. Using the example of the Namanganskiy RAPO, I would like to show how it is possible to control the activities of enterprises and organizations included in an association's structure.

The RAPO council and its working organ carried out a check on the carrying out of construction-installation work by rayon contractual organizations and they established the fact that they are carrying out their plans through the construction of installations of a non-agricultural nature. And yet planned installations remained unfinished at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Violations were noted on the part of raysel'khoztekhnika with regard to the release to the farms of tractors, motor vehicles and agricultural equipment. An analysis of the work of a land reclamation detachment of raysel'khoztekhnika revealed that the rates for work carried out on the farms were inflated. There were also instances of untimely payments for products delivered to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The RAPO council pointed out to the chiefs of construction organizations, the chairman of raysel'khoztekhnika and the director of rayzagotkontora that such incidents could not be tolerated and it recommended that the shortcomings noted be corrected as rapidly as possible. The plans for construction-installation work by the Oblkolkhozstroy Trust MPMK and the plans for the distribution of resources were approved in a decision handed down by the council.

During a meeting of the RAPO council, a report was delivered on the work of an inter-farm enterprise for the electrification and mechanization of agriculture and measures were developed for improving its work.

The Namanganskiy RAPO Council not only required its partners to fulfill their contractual obligations, but it also furnished them with the necessary assistance. All of these measures promoted a strengthening of inter-branch relationships and they had a positive effect with regard to raising the agricultural crop yields, improving the productivity of animal husbandry and increasing labor productivity. The net income of the rayon's farms amounted to 11.3 million rubles and labor productivity increased by 2.1 percent.

However, the RAPO at the same time overlooked some very important problems and this naturally lowered the efficiency of its work: approval was not given for the plans for agrochemical services, the rates for services by raysel'khoztekhnika and raysel'khozkhimiya, the tasks for the volumes of production-technical services, the capital and current repair of machines and equipment and the freight shipment tasks for kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Fifty percent of the above-plan profit obtained by raysel'khoztekhnika and rayzagotkontora was not returned to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In accordance with the existing statute, the accounting for work carried out with partners must be carried out within the course of a year's time, based upon 92 percent of the value of the work and services actually performed. However, within the

rayon the accounting for the majority of types of work and services was carried out in the amount of 100 percent. The centralized fund for a RAPO has still not been created here. Such shortcomings have also been uncovered in the work of other RAPO's.

Question The combining of the branch and territorial principles for planning the development of the APK, the redistribution among the branches of a complex of capital investment and resource limits and the creation of centralized funds for development -- all of these are vitally important for the new organs for administering the APK functions. In the absence of these functions, they lose their usefulness. However, experience has shown that the carrying out of these functions is an extremely difficult proposition, since it is here that one constantly encounters a counter resistance: just as in the past, the partners continue to consider mainly their own interests and not the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This then explains why many processing enterprises are located at great distances from the fields and farms, why the specialization of service enterprises is not in keeping with the needs of the rural areas and why the production of machines, equipment and instruments is more advantageous and "suitable" to a department than they are to the units to which they are assigned.

Do you not feel, Bektash Rakhimovich, that the logic behind the development of the new administrative structure for the APK and improvements in it will bring about a need for further integration of all branches of the APK? Is it not true that in this instance there will be no friction between the "horizontal" and "verticals"?

Answer It is difficult at the present time to furnish a specific answer in this regard. Everything will depend upon how well the experiment goes. and an experiment is always a creative matter. In both Georgia and Estonia, for example, where this experiment began and where it has been continued over a period of many years, they have moved into the next stage: a single State Committee for Agricultural Production has been created in Georgia based upon three departments -- Minsel'khoz, Minvodkhoz and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. In Estonia -- a cost accounting agroindustrial association -- Agroprom, the chairman of which is simultaneously the 1st deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. The republic's administrative staff has decreased in size, greater balance has been achieved in the development of production and "departmental pressure" has been lessened considerably. All of this has had a positive effect on the production of goods. And yet, just as in the past, there are many problem areas in the case of other ministries which are still not subordinate to the new departments.

Certainly, each republic has its own specific peculiarities and it is possible that even under our conditions the decisions handed down may take another form.

Some of the chief concerns at the present time -- the councils of the agro-industrial associations must become stronger more rapidly, they must make full use of the rights extended to them, they must truly master a business-like operational style and they must introduce economic administrative methods into operations in a more active manner.

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## FORESTRY AND TIMBER

### TIMBER INDUSTRY HALF-YEAR PLAN FULFILLMENT TOTALS REVIEWED

#### Ministry Conference Considers Results

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 31 Jul 84 p 1

/Article: "To Complete Successfully the Second Half of the Year"

/Text/ An expanded session of the Board of the USSR Minlesbumprom /Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industries/ was held on 26 July. A number of problems were examined during this meeting: the results of fulfillment of the production plans, deliveries of industrial products and capital construction during the 1st 6 months and measures for carrying out the tasks and socialist obligations for 1984.

Reports were delivered by the chiefs of administrations of the ministry: planning and economic -- A.Ya. Dirksa, capital construction -- V.G. Rudenko, technical -- V.D. Solomonova, organization of labor and wages -- Ye.B. Traktinskiy, financial -- A.V. Lagunova and also by individual leaders of all-union industrial associations.

The Board noted that as a result of the organizational work carried out by the economic, party and professional trade union organizations and the tense work performed by the collectives of enterprises directed towards implementing the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's central committee and also the instructions issued by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, further development was ensured during the 1st 6 months in the branch's economy and improvements realized in production efficiency.

The 6 month plan for the sale of products by the ministry was fulfilled by 100.3 percent. The increase in industrial production, compared to the same period for last year, was 3.8 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 4.5 percent and this was in keeping with the socialist obligations undertaken. The entire increase in marketable output was obtained as a result of improved labor productivity.

The timber procurement industry performed in a more stable manner. After successfully carrying out their socialist obligations in honor of the 114th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the labor collectives of the basic branch not only coped with their tasks but in addition they achieved a noticeable acceleration in the rates for shipping and preparing the wood compared

to the same period for last year. More than 4 million cubic meters of timber were shipped over and above the plan for January-June. The plan for the production of round timber, pulp (by boiling), paper, glued plywood (in square meters), fibreboard panels, goods of a cultural-domestic and economic nature, furniture, matches, notebooks, nutrient yeasts and a number of other types of products was fulfilled. An above-plan savings in production costs was realized. The profit plan was fulfilled.

The task for the placing in operation of production capabilities for the hauling of wood and for the production of pulp was fulfilled. Roughly 125,000 square meters of housing space over and above the plan were placed in operation.

At the same time, it was noted that the staffs for the branch and a number of union republic ministries and all-union associations did not display proper persistence or consistency during the 2d quarter of this year in overcoming the existing difficulties or the serious shortcomings noted in the work of subordinate enterprises. As a result, the 6 month plan for the ministry as a whole was not fulfilled for marketable products, for the production of lumber, technological chips for the TsBP /Pulp and Paper Industry/, marketable pulp, cardboard, crossties, sawn timber, fibreboard panels, wooden housing of plant manufacture and box packaging materials.

As a result of low exactingness and insufficient control on the part of the ministry and the all-union associations, the plan for the sale of products, taking into account the delivery obligations, was fulfilled by only 96.2 percent. The national economy was undersupplied in terms of considerable quantities of lumber, sawn timber, plywood, housing and other important types of products, the overall value of which was 445 million rubles.

At the same time, such associations as Tsentrrombel', Soyuzbumaga and Minmebel'drevprom in the Lithuanian SSR have settled almost completely their accounts with consumers for all types of contractual deliveries.

In the face of overall fulfillment of the plan for placing fixed capital in operation at a number of underway projects, the limit for the use of capital investments and for construction-installation work has not been reached and the construction schedules are not being adhered to. The chiefs of the administrations Dal'lesstroy Comrade Yaitskiy and Siblesstroy Comrade Lukashov were criticized sharply for serious shortcomings in the use of resources and for having disrupted the schedules for placing capabilities in operation for the production of sawn timber, furniture, DVP /fibreboard panels/ and especially objects of a social-domestic nature. Of 38 tasks associated with introducing new equipment into operation at enterprises of the timber procurement, pulp and paper and wood-working industry, only 33 were carried out.

The leaders of a number of associations, enterprises and organizations have not undertaken proper measures aimed at ensuring the efficient and thrifty use of raw material, fuel-energy and other material, labor and financial resources. Nor did they ensure fulfillment of the plan and socialist obligations for above-plan growth in labor productivity of 1 percent or an additional reduction in production costs of 0.5 percent.

For the ministry as a whole, the obligation with regard to an above-plan reduction in production costs turned out to be underfulfilled by 0.1 percent. During the meeting of the board, criticism was directed in this regard against the chiefs of VPO's comrades Plokhov (Arkhangel'sklesprom), Kononov (Komilesprom), Kurbash (Permlesprom), Runik (Dal'lesprom), Kirillov (Krasnoyarsklesprom), Zhiganov (Soyuztsellyuloza), Fedorov (Soyuzmebel', Kazakov (Soyuzlesremmash) and others.

It was also noted that as a result of insufficient attention being given to the problems concerned with the establishment of labor norms, production organization and strengthening labor discipline at individual enterprises, there have been instances of obsolete output norms being employed, large losses in working time, unsatisfactory use of the principal technological equipment and over-expenditures of resources for its maintenance and operation. An important reserve for improving this work -- more active introduction of brigade forms for organizing and stimulating labor.

In his own speech, Minister M.I. Busygin reported on the serious and critical comments uttered during the meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers on 18 July of this year and he adjudged the criticism directed against the ministry's management to be fair. He emphasized that at the present time, with only a few months remaining before the end of the year and the five-year plan, a need exists for raising sharply the tense nature of the economic work being carried out in all production sectors, for displaying greater exactingness with regard to the personnel and for eliminating all tendencies towards slackness. We must constantly display concern for the state plan. Here we have in mind the need for raising the personal responsibility of the leaders at all levels for their assigned tasks and strengthening executive discipline. We must not hide ourselves behind so-called objective causes -- inclement weather, shortages of freight cars, raw materials and so forth and we must not become diverted by too many meetings or an excessive amount of paper work. Instead we must organize efficient and rhythmical operations in all areas -- these then are the current requirements, according to the minister. More severe demands must be imposed for all types of disruptions and unfinished work -- this is the only position that can be taken by the board.

The board obligated the union republic ministers, the leaders of administrations and associations and also the councils of directors to analyze thoroughly the results of fulfillment of the 6 month plan by subordinate subunits and to undertake urgent measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in economic operations and achieving unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist obligations, both in behalf of Forestry Workers' Day and 1984 on the whole. This will serve to create a reliable foundation for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In the decision handed down, measures were defined for further increasing the rates of growth for and the efficiency of production, based upon more complete utilization of the existing production and scientific-technical potential, growth in labor productivity, an improvement in the output-capital ratio, a reduction in the energy and material-intensiveness of output and the extensive use of secondary raw material resources and other materials.

Tasks were approved for countering, during the second half of 1984, the lag which has developed in the production and delivery of products and for placing in operation production capabilities, housing and installations of a social-cultural and domestic nature.

The need was pointed out for intensifying control over the mandatory carrying out of timber product deliveries in accordance with agreements and orders. Towards this end, the timber industry enterprises and associations are tasked with ensuring the timely preparation of all wood delivered, the complete utilization of freight cars and the rhythmic delivery of products to the consumers in the prescribed assortment.

Special attention has been given to accelerating all work concerned with the timely and high quality preparation of production operations and the housing of settlements for winter and to carrying out the plan for the construction of timber-hauling roads.

In developing the draft plans for 1985 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan, consideration should be given to making maximum use of the production capabilities, eliminating branch and intra-branch disproportions in developing the economy and raising the efficiency of capital investments, particularly by increasing their proportion directed towards the modernization and technical re-equipping of existing enterprises.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers L.A. Kostandov, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab, the ministers of union republics and the leaders of all-union associations all participated in the work of the board.

#### Branch Productivity Reports

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 2

Excerpts Timber procurements. The workers of many timber procurement collectives are successfully solving the task assigned by the party. Tolerating no delay in making preparations for work, the workers at Prikarpatles have undertaken to implement the plans as outlined. As a result, the 6 month obligation was carried out by practically all of the association's enterprises. The work is proceeding well at Sverdlesprom, Tyumen'lesprom, Kostromalesprom and at a number of other production associations. It is gratifying to note that the entire increase in marketable output in the branch was achieved through raised labor productivity.

However, it is unfortunate that proper responsibility is not being displayed in all areas to this most important party task. At Komlesprom, Arkhangel'sklesprom, Permlesprom, Dal'lesprom and at some other all-union industrial associations, economic initiative is not being displayed in solving this important problem.

Work is not proceeding in a satisfactory manner with regard to the obligation for an above-plan reduction in production costs. For the ministry as a whole, it turned out to be underfulfilled by 0.1 percent. This constitutes a serious lag.

Meanwhile, the branch has vast resources at its disposal. And one of them is the extensive introduction of the brigade contract method in timber procurement operations. Here our veterans are setting a fine example. Thus the contractual collectives of L. Gnevashev of Krasnoyarsklesprom, P. D'yakonov of Kirovlesprom and others are realizing considerable savings in the use of material resources while simultaneously raising labor productivity. The widespread use of the contract method in timber procurement operations and the organization of permanently active enterprises -- this is the path to be followed for achieving the established goal.

It bears mentioning that an increase of 1 percent in labor productivity will furnish 1.7 million additional cubic meters of lumber. A reduction of one half percent in production costs will make it possible to procure 1 million cubic meters of timber. The solving of this important national economic task is a matter of honor for all forestry workers and particularly for the communists.

#### Forestry

During the 6 month period, the country's forestry workers raised labor productivity by 2.2 percent against an annual obligation calling for only 1 percent. The enterprises of Minleskhos /Ministry of Forestry/ for Russia furnished an increase of 2.7 percent, the Ukraine -- 3.6 and Belorussia -- 4.5 percent. The increase achieved in labor productivity during the 6 month period made it possible for the country's foresters to supply the country with 27.3 million rubles worth of additional products.

Production costs were lowered by 0.9 percent compared to an obligation which called for only 0.5 percent and this made it possible to realize a savings of 10.4 million rubles worth of state resources.

This success was the result of a mass campaign by the collectives of forestry enterprises directed towards the ahead-of-schedule carrying out of the party's tasks for raising labor productivity and lowering production costs. This movement is growing, its borders are widening and it is also commencing in brigades, departments and at tree felling sites.

#### Paper Industry

In the campaign being waged by the pulp and paper workers aimed at achieving an above-plan increase in labor productivity, the tone is being set by the workers at the associations Ust'-Ilinskiy LPK /Lumber Industry Complex/ (compared to the plan, labor productivity increased by 6.9 percent during the first 6 months), Soyuzbumizdelnya (plus 3.3 percent) and Soyuzbumaga (plus 3 percent). The Soyuztsellyuloza Association is lagging seriously behind. Not only were increases not achieved here, but indeed the rate of growth in labor productivity slowed down. It is already lagging behind the plan by 3.9 percent.

Serious concern has been aroused over the fact that production costs increased by 1.14 percent at enterprises of this association. The non-fulfillment of socialist obligations by Soyuztsellyuloza exceeded the achievements of such associations as Soyuzbumaga (above-plan reduction in production costs of 1.39 percent) and Soyuzbumizdeliya (of 0.75 percent).

This falling behind by the pulp workers can only be disturbing. Rhythmic work by other workers in the sub-branch is greatly dependent upon how well they carry out their tasks. The conclusion is obvious: during the remaining months of the fourth year of the five-year plan, all possible measures must be undertaken aimed at eliminating this lag. This includes -- maximum exactingness with regard to one's own operations, maximum zealotness in the use of internal reserves and maximum attention to the valuable experience which is available at many enterprises, including those engaged in the production of pulp.

#### Wood-Working and Furniture

Just as in the past, the wood-working industry is under an obligation to the consumers. And although enterprises specializing in the production of items made out of wood are stabilizing their operations somewhat, no such change is taking place at enterprises of Glavvostlesprom, Glavzaplesprom or Soyuzlesdrevprom. Moreover, the chief reason for the failures, in the opinion of the leaders of the production administration for the sawmill and wood-working industry of USSR Minlesbumprom, lies in the fact that the workers at all-union associations are not devoting sufficient attention to this sub-branch and also in substantial organizational miscalculations.

Among the furniture workers, the best work is being performed by the collectives of the Tsentromebel' VPO. Labor productivity at the combines and factories exceeded the planned level by 2.6 percent and the production costs for the products were lowered an additional 0.72 percent. The Moskomplekt-mebel' Association made a substantial contribution to this overall success.

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